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ABSTRACT

The long-range program presented in this document results from the combined efforts of the State Library staff, the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Administrative Librarian, Louisiana librarians, the Library Development Committee of Louisiana, and a number of other formal and informal planning groups within the state. The program includes: (1) an assessment of the general population and environments of Louisiana with corresponding library service needs; (2) an assessment of the status and library needs of special populations identified in LSCA legislation, including the disadvantaged, institutionalized, blind and physically handicapped, and persons with limited-English speaking ability; (3) an assessment of major library programs throughout the state, including criteria of adequacy, status, and needs; and (4) a plan of action with measurable objectives to meet identified needs over the next five years. This publication identifies specific inadequacies in public library services, resources, facilities and personnel; it identifies the people who are to be served; and it reveals the geographical, sociological, economic, and educational barriers to the expanded use of libraries. Finally, it presents specific goals and objectives as part of an overall plan to overcome both inadequacies and barriers. (KM)

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CLEAR PURPOSE

. . .

COMPLETE COMMITMENT

A Long-Range Program to Provide Louisianians with Library and Information Services Adequate to Their Needs, 1986-1990

Thomas F. Jaques

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARIAN

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 131
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

1986

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In my opinion, there is nothing that can greater serve the cause of convenience, happiness and uplift of a community than a public library. It places within the reach of every child, as well as older people, the literature which enables them to become informed, and through which they may entertain themselves more delightfully, and to aid their mental and spiritual development.

If I had only a small amount of money to spend on public improvements, I would put it all in a library.

Letter from Huey P. Long to the Louisiana Library Commission, in Louisiana Library Commission, Report on the Louisiana Library Demonstrations: 1925-1930 (New York: League of Library Commissions, 1931), p. 75.

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PREFACE

This document has been prepared under authority granted by Louisiana R.S. 25:15 in compliance with the Library Services and Construction Act P.L. 98-480 as amended.

This long-range program results from the combined efforts of the State Library staff, the LSCA Advisory Council, the LSCA Administrative Librarian, Louisiana librarians, the Library Development Committee of Louisiana, and a number of other formal and informal planning groups within the state.

Several documents have been used extensively in the preparation of this program. Among them are Goals, Guidelines, and Gauges for Public Library Service in Louisiana; Public Libraries in Louisiana, Statistical Report(s); Handbook for Louisiana Library Trustees; and the 1980 Census for Louisiana. For special groups, the American Library Association standards appropriate to them have been used. In addition, a number of reports prepared by local, state and federal agencies have provided data for the writing of this program.

The static nature of a written program cannot completely reflect the dynamic, often simultaneously occurring, steps in the planning process. Therefore, the format of Clear Purpose...Complete Commitment, 1984-1989 provides some sense of the continuous and overlapping nature of library planning and development in Louisiana. The long-range program includes:

- an assessment of the general population and environments of Louisiana with corresponding library service needs,
- an assessment of the status and library needs of special populations identified in LSCA legislation including the disadvantaged, institutionalized, blind and physically handicapped, and persons with limited-English speaking ability,
- an assessment of major library programs throughout the state including criteria of adequacy, status, and needs, and
- a plan of action with measurable objectives to meet identified needs over the next five years.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This publication serves several purposes. It identifies specific inadequacies in public library services, resources, facilities and personnel. It identifies the people who are to be served, and reveals the geographical, sociological, economic and educational barriers to the expanded use of libraries. Finally, it presents specific goals and objectives as part of an overall plan to overcome both inadequacies and barriers.

Clear Purpose...Complete Commitment marks the sure, determined step of progress as it addresses the library needs of Louisiana citizens. It highlights the activities of the Louisiana State Library and its administration of Library Service and Construction Act funds, but its focus is on the challenge of improving library service to all citizens in the state.

The Louisiana State Library is dedicated to meeting that challenge with programs of public library construction, of training for library staffs, of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing. Directly because of LSCA, the State Library can present an array of programs reaching the handicapped, the illiterate, the institutionalized, the aged, the limited English-speaking minorities and others.

The five year program for the improvement of library service in Louisiana is not static; rather it represents an on-going process of evaluation, alteration and refinement. From it will emerge a consensus for action and the preliminary steps for achievement.

THE LIBRARY PUBLIC

Louisiana is a medium sized state covering 47,752 square miles, divided into sixty-four parishes.

The 1980 Census showed a total Louisiana population of 4,206,000, for a nineteenth ranking among the states in total resident population. The racial composition of that total is about 69% white, 29% black, and 2% Hispanic. There is also a small, but growing, population of Asians and Pacific Islanders taking residence within the state. The rate of population growth between 1970 and 1980 was 15.1%, slightly above the national median. The state's current birth rate is 18.9, a figure significantly higher than the national average. Our death rate is 8.3 persons per thousand. Because Louisiana's high birth rate is not a recent social phenomenon, her population is young, with a median age of 27.3 years. The parishes with greater than average numbers of young are found in south Louisiana, where the predominately Catholic population sustains a high birth rate and immigration is high. The high emigration of young adults from north Louisiana leaves that area with a population of higher average age.

There are 404,279 Louisianians who are 65 years of age or older. This represents an increase of 31.8% over 1970's total of 306,707. The number of people now over age 65 represents 9.6% of the total state population. In comparison to other states, Louisiana's aged population is small (we rank forty-third).

Louisiana is a state with two divergent cultures. The people of the north are generally, white, Protestant, and Anglo-Saxon, while the south has large pockets of French, Roman Catholic and non-white populations. Many of the state's inhabitants are bilingual. About 11% of people over age eighteen years speak either French or Spanish. There are also small settlements where other European or Asian languages are spoken. In all, about 385,000 individuals speak a language other than English at home.

Much of the state is still rural. Only in a third of the state's parishes do the majority of people live in urban areas.

Louisiana's three most densely populated parishes are East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Orleans. Three other areas show high population densities: Caddo, Ouachita, and Calcasieu parishes. Four libraries have received certification as Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLS): East Baton Rouge, Shreve Memorial (Caddo Parish), New Orleans Public and Terrebonne Parish.

Poverty and illiteracy often go hand-in-hand, which is certainly the situation in Louisiana. Although the state ranks twentieth nationally in total personal income, the 1980 Census shows that 15.1% of Louisiana's families have incomes below poverty level, well above the national average of 9.6%. Our unemployment rate is also well above average at 10.3%. Louisiana has the highest functional illiteracy rate in the country, double that of the national average. According to the 1980 Census, 7.8% of the state adult population is functionally illiterate. Only 58% of the state's population completed four years of high school.

State government in Louisiana is big business. Louisiana has more state employees than thirty-eight other states and spends greater sums for state government operation than thirty-six.

There are few individuals living in Louisiana who are without some public library service. Each of Louisiana's sixty-four parishes has an established public library system. But many parish libraries require assistance in improving some aspect of their service. In 1984 there were 1,421,854 registered public library borrowers. The total book collection available through public libraries was 7,056,903, an increase of 198,123 volumes (2.89%) over 1983. Total circulation was 14,981,554 (1.5% increase over 1983).

Included in the appendix are Louisiana maps which show the state's distribution of low income, aged and minority populations, persons of limited English ability, and areas predominately rural. Every parish in the state ranks high in some area of social concern as indicated by the maps, and many rank high in several. Indeed, because of the widespread dispersement of low income population, the entire state can be said to require special service attention. As such, the Louisiana State Library believes that the development of basic library service statewide, through the parish/regional library, is its most important goal. Service to specific disadvantaged populations should be provided through the parish library system with the State Library providing backup service to the parish libraries. Service to disadvantaged groups will be provided by the State Library when it is more efficient and effective to do so, or when required by law.

In addition to the above concerns, changes in technology have put other burdens on the state's libraries. Libraries need to provide additional staff training and improve physical facilities in order to incorporate new developments such as cable television, bibliographic networking, automation, video technology, and other forms of information storage and retrieval. This effort is required to make library service more efficient and effective.

Political and economic developments are also placing new demands on Louisiana's state and local governments. Changes in funding sources and funding responsibilities are clearly bringing about changes in policy and service configurations.

All of these factors--demographic, social, economic, technological, and political--impact library service. The stage is set, the needs are clear, our purpose must be to plan library services to meet Louisiana's current and future information, educational and recreational demands.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

While legislation was enacted in 1920 to create the Louisiana Library Commission, a forerunner of the Louisiana State Library, the Commission's work did not begin until 1925. It was in that year that the Carnegie Foundation selected Louisiana as recipient of a $50,000 grant to demonstrate library service on a statewide basis. With the arrival of Essae M. Culver, a professionally trained California librarian, the Commission Library opened for service from quarters in the old State Capitol. At this time, Louisiana had five established public libraries, all inadequately equipped and supported. There were no public libraries for the state's remaining fifty-nine parishes.

To meet Louisiana's library needs with the Commission's limited resources, and to insure a sound and permanent basis for library growth, the Demonstration method of public library development at the parish level was adopted. As the name implies, this method was to demonstrate adequate, efficient library service to residents of a specific parish or region for a designated period. The Library Commission selected a parish or region for demonstration on the basis of community support and manifest interest in public library development. After the one year demonstration, the parish was to assume responsibility for the library's continued support. Cooperation is the word to describe the effort expended to establish the parish demonstration libraries. The Library Commission contributed funding, professionally trained staff, book collections, magazines, bookmobiles when available, and administrative supplies. The communities selected provided the physical plant, furniture and paid the library utilities. The parish police jury furnished $1500 for overall operating expenses.

By 1929, the Commission had successfully completed four parish demonstrations. The Carnegie Foundation felt compelled, because of Louisiana's economy and the Commission's work, to sustain the work of the previous three years and to fund an additional two years of development. So began Louisiana's unique form of statewide library development--the strong parish library system supported by a local and autonomous tax base. During its next twenty-five years, Louisiana's state-supported demonstration system would establish public libraries in thirty-one parishes.

A Carnegie Foundation representative described the Commission's work as "one of the finest expenditures of Carnegie money . . . on record."

By 1926, it became apparent to the Commission that the original 1910 library law was inadequate as a legal basis for library development. The legislation introduced that year (1) authorized the establishment, development, equipment and maintenance of parish and municipal public libraries and provided for their administration; (2) created a State Board of Examiners whose responsibility it was to examine and certify qualified library administrators; and (3) provided a mechanism for raising funds by taxation for the above purposes.

In May 1932, the Commission Library and Office were moved from one comparatively small room in the old State Capitol to the eighteenth floor of Huey Long's new State Capitol. At the termination of the Carnegie grant, the state legislature increased its support of the Library Commission. Near the end of the third decade, a statewide Citizen's Library Movement (1937) was organized to seek increased state financial support for establishing parish and regional libraries and for continued state aid to existing libraries.

The Library Commission faced administrative change in 1940 as the legislature moved to place the Commission under the jurisdiction of the Louisiana State University. This legislation was quickly declared unconstitutional. Other changes came as the Library Commission was forced to leave the State Capitol for new quarters totally inadequate in size, arrangement and accessibility. The old LSU Hill Memorial Library was to serve as the Commission's and State Library's home until 1958 when the current State Library building was ready for occupancy.

The Louisiana State Library came into being in 1946, a result of legislation changing the Library Commission's name. The program of library service and development which had been initiated by the Library Commission continued under the State Library. This same legislation designated the State Library as responsible for providing legislative reference service during regular legislative sessions.

From the opening of Library Commission headquarters in 1925, a collection of Louisiana materials has been maintained. History, culture, biography, genealogy, and wildlife are among the many interest areas found in books, etchings, maps, magazines, census records, photographs, brochures and clippings. A film service was inaugurated by the Library in 1949 and functions today as an ever important and growing service.

The first institutional demonstration was inaugurated at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in 1947. Although the Penitentiary would not fund the continuation of these services the following year, the benefits to inmates and the institution's personnel were felt and appreciated.

The Library Commission's goal to establish a public library in every parish was completed in 1968.

Once the public library demonstrations were complete, institutional pilot projects were again begun. Since 1968, the Louisiana State Library has cooperated with state agencies in establishing and partially funding, through LSCA Title I monies, two year pilot programs to provide library service for the patients, inmates and residents of the state health and correctional institutions. Twenty-three new libraries have been created, and the collections of six established institutional libraries have been broadened and expanded.

In 1952, the Louisiana Legislative Council was created, removing the responsibility for providing legislative reference and bill drafting services for the legislature from the State Library.

An outstanding event in the history of the State Library took place in 1954 when the Louisiana Legislature provided two million dollars for constructing the new Louisiana State Library building completed in 1958.

Although the State Library had assumed the financial responsibility for services provided Louisiana's blind citizens through the New Orleans Public Library in 1951, it was not until the new State Library building was completed in 1958 that the service became a State Library function.

The State Library's Processing Center, designed to put books on local library shelves with maximum speed and minimum cost, started operation in 1968. Last year it processed 67,258 books for fifty-five libraries.

Sixty years of dedication to the on-going development of Louisiana's public library service demonstrates the State Library's Clear Purpose . . . Complete Commitment.

IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS AND PLAN OF ACTION

IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ADMINISTRATION

GOAL I — TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE, PLANNING AND SUPPORT CAPABILITIES OF THE STATE LIBRARY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY.

STATUS/NEEDS

In accordance with the provisions of the Library Services and Construction Act and all regulations relating thereto, as well as the Louisiana Revised Statutes, the Louisiana State Library has responsibility for the administration, planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs, with the advice and assistance of the State Advisory Council on Libraries.

Inherent in this responsibility are such functions as overall management of programs; establishment and revision of related policies and procedures; provision of fiscal control, personnel and property management; staff support and direction for all state and federally funded projects; data collection and dissemination; and provision of a monitoring and evaluation process. For public libraries to achieve their goals, the Louisiana State Library must maintain and strengthen its leadership role in statewide planning and development, and administer state and federal funds in compliance with state and federal requirements. Funding is essential to cover personnel and operating costs incurred in carrying out responsibilities.

An on-going need is for the Library Services and Construction Act State Advisory Council on Libraries to advise the State Library.

OBJECTIVES

1. Provide for improved agency LSCA planning and implementation, grants development, monitoring and evaluation, and fiscal and personnel management.

2. Support the activities of the LSCA State Advisory Council on Libraries necessary to assist the State Library in carrying out its function.

3. Strengthing leadership role in planning by causing to be conducted a statewide study of all types of libraries, focusing on the issues of personnel, materials, services, funding, and facilities.

ACTIVITIES

1. Perform and coordinate tasks necessary to administer the State Plan, and plan and evaluate statewide library services.

2. Fund all activities of the LSCA State Advisory Council on Libraries essential to assist the State Library in carrying out its function.

3. Work with the L.L.A. Library Development Committee of Louisiana to gather issues and data to support a statewide legislative study of all types of libraries, and seek appropriate funding to support the study.

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based on the extent to which LSCA planning and implementation is improved, and the activities of the State Advisory Council on Libraries are supported.

EXTEND LIBRARY SERVICES TO AREAS OF THE STATE AND TO GROUPS OF PERSONS WITHOUT SUCH SERVICES

GOAL II — TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM BY PROVIDING INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PROVISION FOR LIBRARY RESOURCES, SERVICES AND PERSONNEL TO AREAS AND GROUPS OF PERSONS WITHOUT LIBRARY SERVICES.

STATUS/NEEDS — As of 1968, a public library system had been established in each of Louisiana's 64 parishes. One recent survey showed that most of the state's residents are within a twenty minute drive to the nearest public library branch. Today, rural areas and small communities without a library branch are accommodated with bookmobile service. Forty of the parish library systems, in addition to supporting branch libraries, also provide bookmobile service. Thus it is felt that in Louisiana, access to public library service is adequate.

OBJECTIVES — Not applicable.

ACTIVITIES — Not applicable.

EVALUATION — Not applicable.

EXTEND AND IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES TO AREAS OF THE STATE IN WHICH SERVICES ARE INADEQUATE

GOAL III — TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM BY PROVIDING INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PROVISION FOR LIBRARY RESOURCES, SERVICES, AND PERSONNEL TO AREAS OF THE STATE IN WHICH LIBRARY SERVICES ARE INADEQUATE.

STANDARD 1. — Libraries should have one full-time equivalent staff for every 2000 people residing in the area served.

SOURCE: — Goals, Guidelines, and Gauges for Public Library Service in Louisiana (Baton Rouge: PLS, Louisiana Library Association, 1975) p. 11. #4.2.2.

STATUS/NEEDS — As of 1985 eight of the sixty-one parishes and three municipal libraries (Bienville, DeSoto, Jackson, Allen, Plaquemines, Iberville, St. Charles and Cameron) met or exceeded the standard. Fifty-six of the library systems did not attain the standard, thus a need exists to increase the staffing level in those libraries to one full-time equivalent staff member for every 2,000 population.

Listed below are the parish and municipal libraries that did not meet the staffing standard and the number of FTE's they are short.

Parish	No. Staff Needed	Parish	No. Staff Needed
Orleans	115.7	Lincoln	7.3
East Baton Rouge	81.5	Sabine	6.7
Caddo	57.2	Franklin	6.1
St. Tammany	41.8	Morgan City	5.8
Calcasieu	33.8	St. John the Baptist	5.3
Jefferson	31.0	Union	5.2
Lafayette	30.8	Jefferson Davis	4.7
Bossier	27.3	Jennings	4.3
Lafourche	27.0	Claiborne	4.2
Livingston	25.8	St. Mary	4.2
Tangipahoa	24.0	Grant	4.0
St. Bernard	23.3	Pointe Coupee	3.1
Terrebonne	21.7	Assumption	2.8
Ouachita	21.2	Concordia	2.8
Rapides	20.2	Madison	2.8
Vernon	19.7	Richland	2.6
St. Martin	13.8	Opelousas-Eunice	2.3
Avoyelles	13.0	Red River	1.8
Acadia	12.4	East Carroll	1.7
Ascension	12.1	West Baton Rouge	1.3
Audubon	12.0	Beauregard	1.2
Washington	11.7	Catahoula	.6
Webster	11.4	Caldwell	.5

Parish (cont.)	No. Staff Needed	Parish	No. Staff Needed
Vermilion	10.7	West Carroll	.5
Natchitoches	10.6	Winn	.5
Iberia	10.5	LaSalle	.2
Evangeline	9.3	Tensas	.2
Morehouse	9.2	St. James	.1

OBJECTIVE 1. Encourage fifty-six libraries to bring staff levels more in line with the standard.

ACTIVITIES

1. The State Library's Public Library Consultant will meet with parish and municipal library boards to encourage their study of staffing ratios and assist in the preparation of long-range plans to increase staffing.

2. The State Library's Library Development Division will devote an issue of its quarterly newsletter, Insights, to guidelines for determining adequate staffing and strategies for attaining them.

3. Adequate staffing ratios will be a discussion topic for the State Library's annual Lirary Administrators' Conference and statewide library trustee workshops.

EVALUATION The 1989 Public libraries Annual Statistical Report will be examined to determine the extent to which the 56 libraries increased staff levels to meet standard.

STANDARD 2. A collection should be equal to or above

(4) four books per capita for libaries serving populations under 25,000.

(3) three books per capita for libraries serving populations of 25,000-49,000.

(2.5) two and a half books per capita for libraries serving populations of 50,000-99,999.

(2) two books per capita for libraries serving populations of 100,000 and over.

The standards for size of books and materials collections cited previously are considered minimum levels. The State Library will continue to distribute funds, when available, to those libraries which have met the minimum standard, primarily for two reasons: 1) the standards cited are now 10 years old and may be out of date; 2)continued enhancement of collections at or near minimum standard levels will accrue even greater benefit to library users by adding fresh materials and newer reference sources.

SOURCE: Goals, Guidelines and Gauges for Public Library Service in Louisiana (Baton Rouge: PLS, Louisiana Library Association, 1975) p.9, #4.1.1

STATUS/NEEDS Four of the 64 parish and municipal libraries exceeded the minimum standard established for the size of the community they serve (Iberville, St. Charles, Plaquemines and Winn). Ninety-four percent (60 of 64 libraries) did not meet the minimum standard, thus a need exists to increase these collections to the recommended minimum per capita level or above.

The list that follows is of books per capita by parish, grouped according to suggested standards for population served.

For libraries serving a population under 25,000, four books per capita or above are recommended. The figures below are the books owned, per capita, for each library.

Assumption	1.43
East Carroll	1.43
West Carroll	1.91
Madison	1.99
Red River	2.01
Union	2.03
Franklin	2.10
West Baton Rouge	2.12
St. James	2.22
Concordia	2.29
La Salle	2.31
Jennings	2.36

Grant	2.45
Tensas	2.57
Richland	2.69
Claiborne	2.75
Bienville	2.81
Catahoula	2.92
Jackson	3.01
Allen	3.06
Caldwell	3.15
Cameron	3.17
Morgan City	3.70
Winn	4.29

For libraries serving a population between 25,000 to 49,999 three books per capita or above are recommended.

St. Martin	1.45
Natchitoches	1.47
Audubon Regional	1.49
Avoyelles	1.50
Lincoln	1.58
DeSoto	1.66
Morehouse	1.71
St. John the Baptist	1.74
Beauregard	1.84
Jefferson Davis	1.91
Webster	1.94
Evangeline	2.06
Washington	2.19
Pointe Coupee	2.26
Sabine	2.51
Opelousas-Eunice	2.61
Iberville	3.15
St. Charles	3.36
Plaquemines	3.52

For libraries serving a population between 50,000 to 99,999 2.5 books per capita or above are recommended.

Livingston	.83
Bossier	.97
Ascension	1.15
Lafourche	1.20
Tangipahoa	1.31
Vernon	1.37
St. Bernard	1.65
Iberia	1.74
Acadia	1.88
Vermilion	2.24
St. Mary	2.38

For libraries serving a population of 100,000 and over 2 books per capita are recommended.

Lafayette	1.18
St. Tammany	1.18
Caddo	1.25
Jefferson	1.29
East Baton Rouge	1.32
Calcasieu	1.35
Orleans	1.57
Ouachita	1.69
Terrebonne	1.77
Rapides	1.88

OBJECTIVES

Bring collections identified as deficient up to or above the standards for population served by 1990.

ACTIVITIES

1. The State Library will encourage and assist the Louisiana Legislative Network, public library directors and boards in their effort to bring the need for increased state aid to support the purchase of library materials, to the attention of the state legislature and Louisiana's citizens.

2. The State Library will encourage and assist public library directors and boards in their effort to increase local funding for books and other library materials and equipment.

3. The State Library, through its Public Library Consultants, will encourage, support and advise public library administrators in their effort to tap alternate funding sources and generate additional monies for the purchase of library materials.

4. The Louisiana State Library shall continue to distribute when available state aid and LSCA Title I funds when adequate to public libraries for the purchase of library materials.

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which the collections of those identified libraries are increased or exceed recommended minimum standard of books per capita by 1990.

STANDARD 3. Every library should have a written policy covering the selection and maintenance of its collection. Systematic removal of materials no longer useful is essential to maintaining the vitality and validity of the collection.

STATUS/NEEDS According to a 1983 State Library survery of Louisiana public libraries, twenty-three out of sixty-four library systems had neither written nor adopted materials selection or weeding policies.

OBJECTIVES Improve the quality of collection development practices.

ACTIVITIES

1. The State Library will, through continuing education workshops and administrative librarian meetings, provide instruction in developing these policies and assistance in reviewing policies currently in practice.

2. The Public Library Consultants, during their on-site visits, may examine the written policies and evalute the collections and provide guidance in identifying collection areas needing building or weeding.

EVALUATION The evaluation will be based upon increased circulation and shelf space, and the increased efficacy of searching for desired materials. The use of weeding practices and the adoption of written selection and weeding policies will be surveyed eighteen months after conducting a program addressing these practices and policies.

STANDARD 4. Libraries should have access to a Basic 16mm-Videocassette Film Collection Consisting of Two Titles for every 1,000 of Louisiana's population.

STATUS/NEEDS Most of Louisiana's libraries lack sufficient funds to develop book collections or employ staff adequate to meet minimum per capita standards. With the limited funding available, it is neither possible, nor justifiable, for most parish libraries to establish adequate 16mm film and videocassettee collections. Five libraries have developed sizeable 16mm film collections which are available, to some extent, for limited loan to other parish libraries. Twenty-one libraries are beginning videocassette collections. The Louisiana State Library's 16mm film collection consists of 1534 titles, 2924 films. Videocassettes have now been added to this collection: 261 titles (281 tapes). In 1986 the State Library loaned 24,866 films.

If the existing 16mm videocassette collections from the Louisiana State Library and other parish libraries were accessible to all Louisiana's citizens, minimum standards would be met. To meet standard, 8,766 16mm films and videocassettes should be available.

Louisiana has not adopted measurable standards by which need can be determined.

OBJECTIVE 4. 1. Improve the quality and quantity of 16mm films and videocassettes available to public libraries for library programming and loan to the general public.

ACTIVITIES

1. The State Library will continue to build its 16mm film collection as well as its videocassette collection for loan to Louisiana's public libraries.

2. The state Library will encourage the use of its Deposit Film Collection service in public libraries.

3. The State Library will continue to support, participate in and promote the Southeastern Audio-Visual Exchange. The result of cooperation between seven southeastern State Libraries, the Exchange is a regional network for the interlibrary loan of 16mm films. Each participating State Library has selected a subject area for collection specialization and has agreed to lend films in these areas to the public libraries of the participating states.

4. The State Library will, through its Film Section and Public Library Consultants, provide public libraries with continuing education programs, workshops and printed guidelines to assist in the selection, evaluation, care and maintenance of, as well as policy formulation in regard to, videocassettes.

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which the State is able:

1. to expand its 16mm film videocassette collection;

2. to promote demand for and use of Deposit film collections;

3. to participate in a successful Southeastern Audio-Visual Exchange; and,

4. to provide assistance in the selection, evaluation, care and maintenance of, as well as policy formulation in regard to, videocassettes.

STANDARD 5. Each library system should be directed by an administrative librarian certified by the State Board of Library Examiners.

STATUS/NEED The criteria for Louisiana certification include: (1) a master's degree from an American Library Association accredited library school and (2) successful completion of the State Board of Examiners library administrators examination. Of Louisiana's sixty-four public library directors, thirty-three (33) have Executive Certificates, six (6) hold Temporary Certificates, eleven (11) have masters degrees from accredited library schools and are eligible for certification, and eleven (11) are not eligible. There are three vacancies.

OBJECTIVES

1. Encourage those directors eligible to obtain State Board certification.

2. Encourage ineligible acting administrators to (1) complete an advanced accredited library science degree and (2) obtain board certification.

3. Encourage Library Bords to hire certified or certifiable library administrators.

ACTIVITIES

1. Provide directors elligible for certification with Board exam preparation assistance through consultation and provision of continuing education courses, administrative workshops and library administrators meetings.

2. Provide acting directors with assistance in improving their library and administrative skills through consultation and provision of continuing education courses, administrative workshops and library administrators meetings.

3. The State Library's Public Library Consultants may provide Library Boards with assistance in locating prospective library directors and with guidelines for evaluating them.

EVALUATION Evalution will be based upon the increased number of library administrators holding state board certification.

STANDARD 6. Output measures will be used to evaluate public library service.

SOURCE: Goals, Guidelines and Gauges for Public Library Service in Louisiana. (Baton Rouge: PLS, Louisiana Library Association, 1975) p.6, #3.6.2.2.

STATUS/NEEDS With the assistance of eighteen parish libraries, the State Library's Library Development Division is conducting a two year pilot program (1984-1985) to (1) acquaint librarians with the use of output measures and to (2) examine the validity of the measures as service performance evaluation tools. According to a recent (1983) administrative survey, two-thirds of Louisiana's public libraries are without written goals and objectives. The collection and analysis of output measures data is a first step to the development of service goals and objectives.

OBJECTIVES Institute the use of output measures to evaluate public library service and to assist in the development of long-range plans and objectives for service improvement.

ACTIVITIES

1. Workshops and/or Administrative Librarians' Conference programs will be presented to train librarians in the collection and analysis of output measure data, and in its utilization as a service planning tool.

2. State public library consultants will compile the data from the two year pilot program and present the findings at the 1986 Administrative Librarians' Conference.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based on the adoption of output measures as a standard evaluative library practice.

EXTEND AND IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES TO URBAN AND RURAL AREAS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

GOAL IV-A — TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM BY EXTENDING AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO AND PROVISION FOR LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INFORMATION SERVICES TO LOW-INCOME FAMILIES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

STATUS/NEEDS

Poverty and illiteracy often go hand-in-hand, which is certainly the Louisiana situation. The 1980 census shows that 15.1 percent of Louisiana's families have incomes below poverty level, well above the national average of 9.6 percent. In forty-two parishes the percentage of families living in poverty exceeds the state average. Even more illustrative of the extent of poverty suffered by many families is the fact that 13.5 percent of the population have incomes 75 percent below poverty level.

Louisiana has the highest functional illiteracy rate in the country, double that of the national average.

According to the 1980 Census, forty-four of Louisiana's parishes have populations over 50 percent rural.

Each of Louisiana's sixty-four parishes has an established library system, with provision for serving urban and rural areas. It is felt that access to public library service is adequate for all Louisiana citizens.

OBJECTIVES

1. Plan, develop, maintain, expand and promote programs of service for the disadvantaged with emphasis on innovative outreach programs.
2. Develop collections of materials suitable in format, subject, interest, and reading level for use of the disadvantaged.
3. Provide consultation, training, and technical assistance to public librarians in strengthening, maintaining and expanding programs for and services to the disadvantaged.
4. Promote interagency cooperative planning and implementation of programs for the disadvantaged.

ACTIVITIES

When available, the State Library will:

1. Award subgrants to develop, maintain or expand literacy programs or projects for the undereducated adult.
2. The State Library will continue to build its Hi-Low collection.
3. The State Library will provide continuing education programs and workshops to assist public librarians in the development of services to the disadvantaged.

4. The State Library will plan and promote with other agencies, organizations or groups, the development, maintenance or expansion of literacy programs for undereducated adults.

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which (1) programs for the disadvantaged and the illiterate are developed, maintained, expanded and promoted, (2) the continued growth and circulation of the State Library's Hi-Low Collection, (3) the development of continuing education programs and (4) interagency planning and promotion of programs for the disadvantaged and illiterate occur.

EXTEND AND IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES TO COMBAT ILLITERACY

GOAL IV-B TO PROVIDE AND PROMOTE LITERACY PROGRAMS FOR THE UNDEREDUCATED ADULT.

STATUS/NEED Louisiana has the highest functional illiteracy rate in the country, double that of the national average. According to the 1980 Census, 7.8 percent of the state adult population is functionally illiterate.

The challenge to encourage and assist these individuals in obtaining their educational potential is immense. It is essential that the opportunity to learn to read be provided them.

Louisiana's State and public libraries have a history of cooperating with educational and community organizations and groups to promote, enrich and provide learning opportunities for our undereducated adults.

As recently as 1983, the Louisiana Department of Education-Bureau of Adult and Community Education and the Louisiana State Library co-sponsored a two year project titled, "Libraries: A Discovery for Adult Learners." The project, funded by the Bureau, drew the attention of Louisiana's undereducated adults to the varied services available to them through public libraries. Our public libraries served as referral agents to other local adult education programs, and in many cases, as the instructional center for those programs.

The State Library published and disseminated a bibliography of its growing High Interest-Low Reading Level Collection and assisted in the preparation and distribution of eight hundred literacy information packets to each of Louisiana's public library headquarters and branches, as well as every adult basic education supervisor and teacher.

The State Library is currently seeking affiliation with a group organizing the Louisiana Coalition for Literacy.

In 1986 the State Library was awarded a $25,000 LSCA Title VI Library Grant to conduct five tutor-training workshops across the state. A Public Library Consultant assisted fourteen public libraries prepare a Literacy Grant application. Of these fourteen, nine received grant awards in excess of $180,000 to develop literacy programs.

The State Librarian has been appointed a member of a newly created Task Force on Adult Functional Illiteracy, created in the 1986 Extraordinary Session of the Legislature to recommend a permanent mechanism for reducing adult functional illiteracy.

OBJECTIVES

1. Promote continued interagency cooperative planning and implementation of literacy programs.
2. Continue to expand the State Library's High Interest-Low Reading Level Book Collection and promote its circulation to public libraries for use by adult basic education classes and the undereducated adults throughout Louisiana.
3. Promote continued cooperation between local Adult Education Programs and parish libraries.
4. Plan, develop, maintain, expand and promote literacy programs for undereducated adults, with emphasis on innovative outreach programs.

ACTIVITIES

1. The State Library will plan and promote with other agencies, organizations or groups, the development, maintenance or expansion of literacy programs for undereducated adults.
2. The State Library will continue to build its Hi-Low collection.
3. The State Library will print and distribute bibliographies of its Hi-Low Collection to parish libraries, adult education supervisors and teachers.
4. When available, the State Library will award subgrants to develop, maintain or expand literacy programs or projects for the undereducated adult.

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which (1) literacy programs or projects for the undereducated adults are developed or expanded, (2) the continued growth and circulation of the State Library's Hi-Low Collection, (3) the publication and distribution of Hi-Low Bibliographies, and (4) interagency planning and promotion of literacy programs occur.

IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

GOAL V — TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE LIBRARY SYSTEM IN ORDER TO MEET THE SPECIALIZED NEEDS OF LOUISIANIANS WHO ARE BLIND OR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED BY INSURING ACCESS, AVAILABILITY AND DELIVERY OF SPECIALLY FORMATTED LIBRARY AND INFORMATION MATERIALS AND PROMOTING LIBRARY PROGRAMS TO INCLUDE THE BLIND OR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

STATUS/NEEDS — The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) estimates that 1.4% of the general population needs specially formatted library materials because of visual or physical limitations. At present, 4,500 Louisianians or 7% of the 64,000 eligible readers are being served by the Louisiana State Library's Section for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (SBPH). There is a need to promote services to other blind and physically handicapped citizens.

Circulation at SBPH has increased by 15% during the last two years. There is a need to maintain this circulation.

Over 475 persons a year cancel services offered by SBPH. There is a need to provide more personalized contact with the users of this service to resolve problems or difficulties users may encounter and to provide better access to the reading materials offered by SBPH.

OBJECTIVE 1. — Increase public awareness of library service programs for the blind and physically handicapped with the purpose of reaching all potential readers and promoting public support.

ACTIVITIES

1. Participate in this year's NLS promotional campaign by providing posters and stand-up posters to parish libraries in Louisiana.
2. Encourage Louisiana's parish librarians to distribute posters advertising the library's services to organizations and agencies who work with the visual and physically handicapped in their community.
3. Provide local T.V. stations with promotional PSAs.
4. Work closely with the state's blind associations and SBPH's liaison group to promote services.

EVALUATION — Evaluation will be based upon the increase in new readers.

OBJECTIVE 2. Maintain high circulation level of reading materials while increasing readership.

ACTIVITIES

1. Implement NLS UPGRADES to the READS circulation system.
2. Continue duplication of popular and damaged cassette books.
3. Encourage readers to make their own selection of materials by providing bibliographies, talking book topics, listing interesting books in SBPH's quarterly newsletter, and keeping an "800" watts line open for patrons to call in requests.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based upon circulation statistics remaining at current book per reader level while readership increases.

OBJECTIVE 3. Provide more direct contact with users of the library services in order to resolve any problem encountered with the services and to make the reader advisors and the library's collection easily accessible.

ACTIVITIES

1. Contact by phone each new reader to introduce the reader to the library service.
2. Contact by phone each reader who has not ordered a book in the past six months.
3. Provide four local bibliographies of books in the library's collection to meet Louisiana reader's needs and interests.
4. Continue a quarterly newsletter and a free "800" watts line number to encourage readers to contact the library if any problems are encountered with the service.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based on lowering the percentage of readers canceling the library service in the coming year.

ESTABLISH A PROGRAM OF LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE RESIDENTS OF STATE-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS

GOAL VI — TO ESTABLISH A LIBRARY SERVICE PROGRAM FOR THE RESIDENTS OF STATE SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS.

STATUS/NEEDS — The Louisiana State Library cooperates with state agencies in establishing and partial funding, through LSCA Title 1 monies, of two year pilot programs to provide library service for the patients, inmates and residents of state health and correctional institutions. Since 1968, twenty-three new libraries have been created, and the collections of six established institutional libraries have been broadened and expanded through the Cooperative Endeavor Agreements. These 29 libraries serve a resident population of 15,251 located in eight residential schools for the mentally handicapped, five mental health facilities, four juvenile correctional institutions, and ten adult correctional institutions. The remaining six institutions lacking library service serve a combined population of 1953.

OBJECTIVE 1. — Support and promote, in the six institutions where it is lacking, the development of library service through the organization of two year pilot programs.

ACTIVITIES

1. Consultant and supervisory services will be provided during the pilot program. Thereafter, consultant services will be provided on a continuing basis.
2. Furniture, equipment and library materials will be selected and purchased as needed for the pilot program.
3. All books and audiovisual materials acquired during the pilot program will be processed at the State Library Processing Center.
4. The pilot library's collection and service program may be supplemented with books, recordings and 16mm films borrowed through interlibrary loan.
5. Upon the program's conclusion, ownership of all library materials, furniture and equipment purchased for the library shall be transferred to its institution.

OBJECTIVE 2. Determine the need for the continued support, promotion, maintenance and expansion of library service in state-supported institutions.

ACTIVITIES Conduct, by 1988, a survey of state institutional library services, compare with existing national standards, and formulate a long-range plan to assist the parent agencies in bringing all institutional library services up to standard.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which library service in state-supported institutions is maintained and expanded to meet national standards.

Louisiana Institutional Population
Lacking Library Service (6)
As of June 1985

Name	Type	Population
Avoyelles	Adult	500
Columbia State School	Mental Retardation	32
Feliciana Forensic Facility	Adult	380
Louisiana War Veterans Home	Adult	236
New Orleans Adolescent/ Children's Hospital	Emotionally Disturbed	75
New Orleans Home and Rehabilitation Center	Adult	202
	TOTAL	1,425

STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF THE STATE LIBRARY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY

GOAL VII. TO STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF THE STATE LIBRARY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY

STATUS/NEEDS Materials

Public libraries in Louisiana fall woefully short of state standards for extent and depth of resources. None of them are able to buy or house all of the library materials needed by their patrons. The Louisiana State Library provides a central collection of materials from which all public libraries may borrow, thus vastly increasing their opportunity for adequate service to users. There is a need to maintain and significantly expand the State Library's collection of materials, a major resource for all of Louisiana's libraries.

As noted, a central collection of materials in all subject areas is an important resource which reduces both cost and duplication. This is also true of specialized materials such as those in the Louisiana collection of the State Library. Materials written by Louisianians and/or about Louisiana are of great use to scholars and researchers throughout the state. The full depository status of the State Library for state documents makes it a primary source for other libraries in the discovery and use of political, economic, and social data. There is a need to maintain and expand this unique collection for library users statewide.

The value of a centralized collection of 16 mm film and unique recordings is made obvious when costs are considered. A 16 mm film may cost from several hundred to a thousand dollars per print, a cost few libraries can or should pay. In excess of a million viewers use State Library films and a similar number borrow the specialized recordings. Only a handful of libraries own any films at all. The film and recordings collection at the State Library must be maintained and expanded to include additional prints of 16 mm film in greatest demand, new titles, and film in video format.

The Library of Congress provides recorded materials for storage and circulation from a central facility at the State Library. These materials are distributed to thousands of Louisiana's blind or physically handicapped readers directly. The collection must be maintained and continually reviewed for freshness and relevance, since these books are often the primary link with the outside world for many of these special readers.

Facilities

One major detriment to the success of Louisiana Public Library service is the poor condition and the inadequate size, design and location of many library facilities. A recent statewide survey of library administrators revealed keen interest in the construction of new local library headquarters and branches, and in the expansion and renovation of older facilities. This interest has, within the past three years, also been demonstrated by the number of letters of intent and applications submitted to the State Library for LSCA Title II construction grants.

A serious and growing concern is the need for additional space to house the collections of the State Library. Built in 1958 to house 360,000 volumes, the present facility is jammed with over 600,000 volumes. Every means to deter the inevitable has been taken; compression, raising shelving height, conversion to microform, utilization of every available storage space, and extensive deselection of lesser used materials. The State has been requested to expand this facility every year since 1981. The effort to secure adequate space will grow in parallel intensity with the need for expansion.

Continuing Education

State law mandates that Louisiana public library directors be "certified" by a state board of library examiners. Nevertheless, eleven directors of mostly rural parish library systems are not eligible for certification, primarily due to their lack of library education and training. Other library directors find it difficult to maintain professional currency and technical competence without the benefit of planned, professionally conducted training programs and workshops.

Public library trustees in Louisiana have had little opportunity to learn about their roles and responsibilities. The State Library recently sponsored an American Library Trustee Association Workshop in Library Leadership (Spring, 1985) to which trustee response was gratifying. More such learning experiences must be provided to enable trustees to discharge their responsibilities effectively.

"Paraprofessional" and other library staff members involved in direct service to the library user must be skilled in areas such as reference, interlibrary loan, problem-patron management, cataloging, and a myriad of other library related tasks. Workshops for this group of staff members have been very successful over the past several years (1985), and evaluations indicate a desire for more.

Centralized Processing

Most Louisiana public libraries cannot afford to employ professionally trained catalogers, yet the standard of bibliographic correctness and uniformity must be maintained in library catalogs. The State Library provides a centralized cataloging and processing facility for over 40 of the state's 64 parish library systems. The use of the OCLC cataloging system assures member libraries of the Processing Center a dependable, cost-effective, uniformly cataloged product. A positive spin-off of this product is its accessibility for resource-

sharing.

The new laser disk cataloging system will permit the continuation of high standard, uniform cataloging. The role of the Processing Center will change from a high volume production facility to a more specialized cataloging unit for those libraries needing special assistance.

Consulting

Much of the close cooperation that exists between the State Library and the state's public libraries is attributable to the consulting staff of the Library Development Division. Public librarians have come to depend on these well trained specialists for help in such diverse areas as assessing community needs, developing programs, planning tax elections, writing personnel practices, reviewing fiscal management, designing in-service training, evaluating LSCA project applications, organizing service to special groups, promoting children's services and preparing for library automation. The consultants give cohesiveness and continuity to the statewide library system. The need to provide consultative services, especially to the smaller, rural public library, will continue. There is also a need to expand the number of consultants available, in order to amass an extensive pool of competencies from which libraries can draw, and to provide direct personal visits to each library site more often than once each year.

These and other efforts must be continued and expanded to provide appropriate learning experiences so that trustees and professional/nonprofessional staff members (in all libraries, including the State Library) may enhance their job knowledge, skills, and abilities, and improve library services to users. Areas such as automation, LSCA regulations, tax election strategies, personnel management, library construction, and many others, are important topics for consideration in the development of a comprehensive continuing education program by the State Library.

The State Library, in cooperation with other agencies capable of research, such as the Louisiana State University School of Library and Information Science, and in contracts with professional consultants, should proceed with appropriate studies and research projects to chart directions for long range planning and implementation.

Public Awareness

Informal surveys of Louisiana citizens reveal that many neither know the location of the public library nearest them, nor can they identify more than two or three of the library's services. It seems pointless to build fine library facilities stocked with fresh and substantive information and accompanied by a myriad of services if the target user is largely unaware that it all exists. Many libraries seem to lack the resources or the knowledge to develop effective public relations programs.

The State Library has recently (1984 and 1985) sponsored statewide travelling exhibits (most notable, Huey Long photographs), statewide reading programs (Readings in American Themes) and other projects to raise awareness and interest in libraries. However, a much more formal, planned program of public relations/information dissemination is indicated. Obviously it must be centralized, appropriately staffed and funded, and professionally managed to be effective and economical. The capacity of the State Library to develop a broad program to educate users and non-users about library services and to encourage and promote communication between libraries must be strengthened.

Studies - Surveys

The problems of space limitations in existing facilities and personnel shortages have converged with the new opportunities offered libraries through technological developments to create in Louisiana's public libraries a heightened interest in automation. Several are experimenting with "integrated systems," and others are seeking to automate one or more basic functions. The State Library has distributed its own catalog on fiche to all public libraries, and is moving forward with a statewide networking plan based on laser disc technology which will permit extensive resource sharing at less cost and greater efficiency than present procedures will allow.

Louisiana's public libraries are just now beginning to use the new performance measurements for a clearer view of library use. No satisfactory survey has been conducted of citizen needs in this state for library service since 1978 (Louisiana's Governor's Conference on Libraries). It is vital that the needs of citizens be assessed, that they have an opportunity to assist in the development of strategies to meet those needs, and that realistic plans for implementation be developed.

Louisiana's public libraries are sorely non-competitive in attracting young, well trained library professionals, primarily because of low salaries. A comprehensive survey of salaries paid to librarians should be conducted and the information gained provided to library trustees and administrators for use in formulating new salary scales.

A comprehensive study of Louisiana's libraries is needed to examine the issues of facilities, personnel, materials, public relations, services, and funding. The Library Development Committees of Louisiana, a committee of the Louisiana Library Association, is assisting with preparation of a study of libraries by the Louisiana Legislature.

OBJECTIVES

1. Provide a comprehensive collection of materials in varying formats to meet the State Library's role as a central resource for libraries and library users in Louisiana.

2. Provide opportunities for professional and job-related growth to library staffs, trustees and librarians through training programs.

3. Conduct appropriate studies, surveys, and research projects in areas such as assessing the library needs of the public, automation, and other emerging issues, and incorporate the results into the long-range planning process.

4. Develop a statewide, comprehensive, continuing public information/ public relations program.

5. Continue such centralized programs as the Processing Center to reduce local library costs and enhance service effectiveness.

6. Provide consultative services to public libraries for the identification and achievement of improved library services and facilities.

ACTIVITIES

1. Maintain the general collection of monographs and serials.

2. Add approximately 12,000 volumes per year.

3. Maintain and expand the Louisiana special collection.

4. Continue the publication of the COM Catalog, "Catfiche."

5. Move to an on-line catalog in FY 88.

6. Maintain a collection of 16 mm films.

7. Maintain a collection of recordings.

8. Add approximately 30 16 mm films to the collection each year and establish a videocassette collection.

9. Publish appropriate catalogs and bibliographies of State Library holdings.

10. Provide workshops and training sessions for library staff, librarians, trustees, and State Library staff.

11. Publish a State Library newsletter and a list of continuing education opportunities in the Southwest and Southeast Regions.

12. Maintain and operate the State Library Processing Center.

13. Provide direction, monitor and evaluate LSCA Title I, II, and III projects at the local level.

14. Conduct evaluations of all State Library programs.

15. Develop and implement a state plan to promote the role and value of libraries in the educational process, and assist libraries in the implementation of local public information programs.

16. Improve existing library services in all parishes by advising, assisting, and consulting with public librarians and library boards.

17. Encourage local libraries to achieve state standards for library service through better management policies and procedures.

18. Encourage the development of special projects to meet the needs of those citizens who are either underserved or have inadequate services available.

19. Collect data and publish statistical information relative to public library use, activities, and funding.

20. Conduct a survey of tax election results in the 1987-88 fiscal year to assist in devising strategies for successful campaigns.

21. Provide blind or physically handicapped citizens with recorded materials and appropriate instructions for securing their use.

22. Award LSCA Title II construction grants to libraries on the basis of need (adequacy of building plans), and availability of local matching funds.

23. Continue the development of the laser disk cataloging and inter-library loan system.

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based on the extent to which (1) a comprehensive collection of materials is maintained, expanded, and used; (2) continuing education opportunities are offered, staff participation encouraged and performance improved; (3) surveys or studies are conducted and the results used in planning; and (4) a statewide plan for public relations/information dissemination is developed.

STRENGTHEN MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES

GOAL VIII — TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND SERVICES OF DESIGNATED MAJOR RESOURCE LIBRARIES.

OVERVIEW — Four Louisiana libraries have successfully applied for the Major Urban Resource Libraries grant. East Baton Rouge Parish Library, New Orleans Public Library and Shreve Memorial Library-Caddo were so designated in 1980. An application for the Terrebonne Parish Library was reviewed and approved, April 1985.

Five state criteria were used to determine the value of urban resource library collections and qualification for designation as a major resource library. To qualify as a MURL, all standards had to be met or exceeded.

STANDARD 1. — A MURL shall have a collection of at least 200,000 volumes and be adequate to meet the demands upon it by users and other libraries throughout the regional area.

STATUS/NEEDS

MURL	Number of Volumes
East Baton Rouge Parish Library	613,651
New Orleans Public Library	872,078
Shreve Memorial Library-Caddo	335,651
Terrebonne Parish Library	214,239

OBJECTIVE 1. — To maintain and exceed the level of adequacy and develop a collection of quality and quantity.

ACTIVITIES — Subgrants to increase the size of MURL library general collections will be awarded when appropriation for the Library Services and Construction Act exceeds $60,000,000.

OBJECTIVE 2. — To enhance the service program to better meet the demand of local and regional users and libraries for information and materials.

ACTIVITIES

1. A MURL shall acquire resources and provide services to meet the identified local and regional demands.
2. A MURL shall publicize resources purchased under this program to area libraries.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which the size of the general collection is increased at the conclusion of the grant period.

STANDARD 2. A MURL shall provide not less than $2.00 per capita for expenditures in an effort to maintain and strengthen library resources and services.

STATUS/NEEDS

MURL	Per Capita Expenditure
East Baton Rouge Parish Library	$6.46
New Orleans Public Library	$6.97
Shreve Memorial Library-Caddo	$8.42
Terrebonne Parish Library	$6.55

OBJECTIVE 1. A MURL shall meet the standard.

ACTIVITIES Not applicable.

EVALUATION Not applicable .

STANDARD 3. A MURL shall provide access to staff who are subject specialists.

STATUS/NEEDS Louisiana's MURLs provide access to specialists in the following subject areas:

East Baton Rouge Parish Library -- Genealogy, Microfilm/ Government Documents, Library Information Service, Grantsmanship, Collection Development, Young Adult Services, Juvenile Services, Business Reference, Adult Services and Large Print Materials.

The New Orleans Public Library (Orleans Parish) -- Foreign Languages, Grantsmanship, Government Documents, Art and Music History, Archival Materials.

The Shreve Memorial Library (Caddo Parish) -- Government Documents, Petroleum Information, Genealogy.

The Terrebonne Parish Library -- Genealogy, Local and State History.

OBJECTIVE 3. To provide users with indepth reference and reader's advisory assistance through access to staff who have subject specialist knowledge.

ACTIVITIES A MURL library will seek to develop the reference and special subject skills of its staff to meet local and regional information needs through their participation in continuing education courses and in-house training.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based upon the extent that these libraries are able to employ and encourage the development of subject specialists.

STANDARD 4. A MURL shall provide access to special resource collections and serials.

STATUS/NEEDS Louisiana's MURLs have developed and provide access to the following special resource collections:

East Baton Rouge Parish Library

Genealogy	Annie Laurie Moody Collection
Young Adult Literature	Baton Rouge Room
Business	Grantsmanship
Large Print	State Documents

New Orleans Public Library - Orleans

Federal and State Documents
City Archives
Periodicals
Louisiana
Louisiana Photographs

Shreve Memorial Library - Caddo

Reference
Genealogy
Petroleum

Terrebonne Parish Library

Genealogy
Local History

OBJECTIVE 4. To continue the development of established special collections and encourage the creation of others.

ACTIVITIES A MURL shall survey its local and regional users and libraries to determine the demand for resource collections and serials.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based on the extent to which established collections continue to grow in quality and quantity, and in the capacity of the MURLs to provide or create service programs which meet local and regional user needs.

STANDARD 5. A MURL shall provide user access to library materials located within the region and the state through direct service or interlibrary loan. Interlibrary loan requests shall be processed in accord with the Louisiana Interlibrary Loan Code and Procedure manual.

STATUS/NEEDS Louisiana's MURLs provide regional and statewide access to library materials through direct service and interlibrary loan.

OBJECTIVE 1. To provide the patron with continued regional and statewide access to library materials.

ACTIVITIES
1. The State Library's Public Library Consultants will encourage public libraries to refer patrons to MURL libraries for on-site use of resources and for interlibrary loan of materials.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based upon the increased number of interlibrary loan requests directed to and the increased circulation statistics of MURL libraries.

STRENGTHEN METROPOLITAN LIBRARIES WHICH SERVE AS NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS

GOAL IX	TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES AND SERVICES OF A REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER.
STATUS/NEED	Louisiana does not have metropolitan libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers.
OBJECTIVES	Not applicable.
ACTIVITIES	Not applicable.
EVALUATION	Not applicable.

IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING ABILITY

GOAL X — TO PROVIDE IMPROVED ACCESS TO AND PROVISION FOR SPECIALIZED LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING ABILITY.

STATUS/NEEDS — According to the 1980 Census of Population, over one percent of the residents in thirty-three of Louisiana's parishes speak French at home. Of course, the majority of the French spoken is of the local Cajun dialect. Interest in things Cajun (culture, history, cuisine and language) and desire to preserve this heritage is in revival.

There are also fourteen parishes in which Spanish is the home language for over one percent of the population. The majority of this population is assumed to have recently immigrated. Several small communities of recently arrived Vietnamese immigrants are also located within the state. This population has often sought assistance from their local public libraries in obtaining bilingual materials to teach English as a second language.

The status of library service to and the development of foreign language material collections for these groups is mostly unknown but assumed poor.

Listed below are the thirty-three parishes, in rank order from the lowest to the highest percentage, with over one percent of their population speaking French at home.

Natchitoches	1.1%	Pointe Coupee	8.9%
St. Tammany	1.3%	Calcasieu	9.5%
Tangipahoa	1.5%	Allen	10.3%
Beauregard	1.6%	St. James	11.3%
East Feliciana	1.6%	Terrebonne	16.4%
Orleans	1.6%	Cameron	19.8%
St. Bernard	2.0%	Iberia	21.3%
East Baton Rouge	2.1%	Jefferson Davis	21.5%
Rapides	2.3%	Assumption	23.4%
Livingston	2.5%	Lafayette	24.1%
Jefferson	3.1%	St. Landry	25.2%
St. John the Baptist	4.1%	Lafourche	27.9%
Iberville	4.5%	Acadia	28.5%
West Baton Rouge	4.8%	Avoyelles	36.3%
Ascension	4.9%	Vermilion	40.3%
Plaquemines	5.4%	Evangeline	41.7%
St. Mary	6.4%	St. Martin	43.1%
St. Charles	6.7%		

Listed below are the fourteen parishes, in rank order from the lowest to the highest percentage, with over one percent of their population speaking Spanish at home.

Lafayette	1.1%	St. John the Baptist	1.3%
Lincoln	1.1%	Caddo	1.5%
Richland	1.1%	Caldwell	1.5%
St. Tammany	1.1%	St. Bernard	1.9%
East Baton Rouge	1.2%	Orleans	2.9%
Bossier	1.3%	Vernon	3.1%
St. Charles	1.3%	Jefferson	3.4%

Small Vietnamese settlements are located in the following parishes:

Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Lafayette, Orleans and St. Mary

OBJECTIVES

1. Determine the availability, type and age of foreign language materials present in Louisiana's public libraries.
2. Identify those groups that will use foreign language materials.
3. Provide support resources throughout the state for users with limited English-speaking ability.

ACTIVITIES

1. The State Library will continue to develop its Foreign Language Collection of books, magazines and recordings and promote its use through the publication and distribution of a revised catalog listing these holdings.
2. The State Library will compile an index to all foreign language materials collected by Louisiana's public libraries.
3. The State Library will provide parish libraries, when funds permit, subgrants to develop core collections of Cajun and other foreign language materials when a representative community has been identified as desiring them.

EVALUATION

Evaluation will depend upon the completion of the above activities.

IMPROVE SERVICES TO SENIOR CITIZENS

GOAL XI-A TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM BY PROVIDING IMPROVED ACCESS TO AND PROVISION FOR LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS.

STATUS/NEEDS Senior Citizens are Louisiana residents age 65 years and over. These individuals (404,279), comprise 9.6% of the state's population.

The study of aging, the economic, social, political, psychological and physical impact that growing older has upon the individual, the family unit and the community is a recently developed academic discipline. Recent, too, is the concept of a unique library program (beyond the traditional library service to elderly blind and handicapped persons and nursing home residents) designed to meet the particular information and library resource needs of the elderly. These needs are still largely undefined. Help is needed to meet the literacy needs of older people. Nationally, over thirty-five percent of the elderly are functionally illiterate. It is unlikely that Louisiana's illiteracy rate for this group would be less than the national average. In 1986, the State Library and the Governor's Office of Elderly Affairs signed a cooperative agreement which provides for better coordination of existing services provided by both agencies and more sharing of information.

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the unmet information and library services needs of Louisiana's elderly.
2. Plan, develop, implement, expand and promote programs and projects for senior citizens.
3. Promote interagency cooperative planning and implementation of literacy and other programs of interest and service to the aged, especially those of the Governor's Office of Elderly Affairs.

ACTIVITIES

1. Conduct a statewide survey to assess the unmet information and library service needs of Louisiana's elderly.
2. Provide consultation, technical assistance and training to public libraries in planning services for older adults.
3. Develop guidelines for library service to nursing homes.
4. Encourage the exchange of service ideas through continuing education workshops and publications.
5. Award, if funding levels are adequate, competitive subgrants to develop local projects for senior citizens.

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which programs and projects for senior citizens are planned, developed, implemented, maintained, expanded and promoted.

CONSTRUCT AND IMPROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY FACILITIES

GOAL XII — TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM THROUGH ADEQUATE FACILITIES, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT TO PROPERLY HOUSE AND SUPPORT LIBRARY PROGRAMS ACROSS THE STATE.

STATUS/NEEDS — The successful establishment of public library service in each of Louisiana's sixty-four parishes was due in large measure to the leadership, dedication and financial assistance provided through the State Library's one-year Demonstration Projects. In forty-four years (1925-1969) the State Library not only planned, staffed and financed a professional quality library for each parish, but also gained local support for their continued growth and maintenance. Considering Louisiana's economy and the vastness of its undereducated adult population, the establishment of these libraries, before the provision of Federal funding, is most impressive.

Since its inception in 1964, the Library Services and Construction Act, Title II has been utilized to partially fund thirty-eight Louisiana building projects (thirteen headquarters, eleven branches, and fourteen additions). The combined local and capital outlay for these buildings exceeded eight and a half million dollars.

In 1980, the Architecture for Public Libraries Committee of the American Library Association conducted the U.S. National Public Library Space Needs Assessment Survey. The survey was conducted to present realistic statistical data on the public library space needs to document the need for the proposed National Library and Information Services Act, Title III, Public Library Construction. In Louisiana, 35 (55%) of the public libraries responded to the survey. The results showed that there was an urgent need for construction funds in the state. The 35 responding libraries indicated a need for 43 building projects over a five year period from 1981-85. These projects were for main library and branch construction, which included new construction and additions to existing facilities. Total square footage needed was 431,434; total construction costs were estimated at $32,546,705, of this, only $13,555,844 would have been available from the local libraries.

In 1983, the U.S. Congress passed the Emergency Jobs Bill which included $50 million for Library Services and Construction Act, Title II, Public Library Construction. Louisiana received $953,298. In May 1983, the Louisiana State Library surveyed the parish libraries as to public library construction needs. 31 (48%) of the parish libraries responded. The survey showed that 41 libraries needed to be built new, added on to, and/or renovated; adding 212,058 sq. ft. at a projected cost of $17,641,460. The State Library awarded four LSCA Title II grants to construct two new main libraries, one addition to a main library and one central branch facility. Total square footage added will be 36,500, at a total cost of $2,150,000, with 56% of the cost born by the parish library from local funding.

In 1986, the State Library awarded another round of construction grants to three public libraries: two for expansion and one for remodeling for easier handicapped accessibility thus adding 30,516 square feet of expanded space and 7,600 square feet of remodeled/altered space. Local monies in the amount of $1,921,127 have been obligated to these three projects matched with $457,480 federal.

In addition to construction priorities, there is a need to revise and update current facility regulations and standards (written in 1975). A construction manual should be developed. A needs assessment of public library facilities in relation to local service plans and minimum standards would aid in planning for future expansion of existing facilities.

OBJECTIVES

1. To develop and/or revise and disseminate regulations, standards, and manuals necessary to operate and maintain an effective construction program.

2. To ascertain the current status of library facilities, furnishings and equipment in relation to revised minimum facility standards and local plans of service, formulate recommendations and implement a plan to rectify any deficiencies found.

3. To award subgrants to legally established public libraries which lack the adequate facilities, furnishings and equipment necessary to properly house and support the library program.

ACTIVITIES

1. Urge the Standards Study Committee of the Public Library Section, Louisiana Library Association, to reconvene for the study, revision and updating of Goals Guidelines and Gauges for Public Library Service in Louisiana (last adopted, April 1975).

2. Refine and conduct, at five year intervals, the Public Library Construction Interest Survey to identify public library physical plant deficiencies statewide.

3. Formulate a plan of action for correcting deficiencies found.

4. Implement when funds are available the plan to rectify identified deficiencies.

5. Seek financial assistance from local, state, Federal and private sources to allow for new construction/remodeling of existing facilities.

6. Award grants for new construction/remodeling existing facilities.

EVALUATION

1. Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which the three activities have been accomplished by the assigned target dates.

2. Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which the Building Interest Survey is completed and evaluated, and a plan devised and implemented to correct deficiencies found.

3. Evaluation will be based upon the extent to which financial assistance becomes available and grants are awarded.

GOAL XIII — TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIBRARY SERVICES AVAILABLE TO LOUISIANA RESIDENTS BY DEVELOPING LINKAGES AMONG ALL LIBRARIES, WHICH ENABLE LIBRARY USERS TO HAVE RAPID AND IN-DEPTH ACCESS TO THE COLLECTIVE LIBRARY RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

STATUS/NEEDS — The Louisiana State Library has initiated several programs to promote statewide interlibrary activity. These include the Louisiana Numerical Register, which originated in 1968 as a pilot project to determine the book acquisitions duplication rate among our larger public and academic libraries. Last year's (1984) Register lists over a million and a half Library of Congress card numbers, representing four million volumes owned by Louisiana public and academic libraries. The Register contains most of Louisiana's public library book holdings. Only a few public libraries have chosen not to participate. There is a tendency among larger academic libraries to discontinue their participation as they automate.

The Register is created from several sources. OCLC archival tapes from the State Library and Louisiana's larger academic libraries are a major source. Libraries without OCLC access simply keep a list of LC card numbers of new acquisitions. These lists are submitted for keypunching and added to the Register archival tape. Deletions are handled similarly.

In 1980, a State Library Advisory Committee on Network Development was organized to advise the State Library in the planning, coordination and implementation of a statewide network of library holdings. The project was terminated in 1982 for lack of state funding. It was the opinion of this committee that LNR could be the initial source of a Louisiana data base.

Very few of the small or medium sized libraries own the extensive bibliographic tools that are necessary to convert LC numbers to appropriate author/title entries or vice versa. Those libraries that do own the tools, find their use cumbersome and labor intensive. Hence, the LNR is of limited practical use except for sporadic and low volume interlibrary borrowing.

The State Library currently acts as a collection point for interlibrary loan requests from public libraries across the state. If the requested materials are not available from the State Library's collection, then OCLC's interlibrary loan system is used.

Another recent (1984) State Library program to facilitate interlibrary loan is Catfiche, the State Library's holdings on microfiche. The Catfiche is created from our archival OCLC tapes plus retrospective Solinet tapes and updated quarterly. The second completed edition (1986) will provide the user with author, title and subject access, as well as serve as the State Library shelf list. The fiche have been given to all public, institution, academic and special libraries.

In 1986 the State Library began implementation of a laser disk formatted cataloging and interlibrary loan system. Originally intended as a pilot project of eight public libraries and the State Library, the initial response was extremely enthusiastic and swelled the number to participants to 35 libraries. It is anticipated that this new sytem will replace both the LNR and Catfiche. A "Louisiana Laser Database System Advisory Committee" has been appointed by the State Library to formulate policies, establish procedures and address issues created by the new system.

Automation is just beginning to come to Louisiana's libraries. Only one of our sixty-four parish libraries has a fully integrated system in operation. Several other libraries are at different stages in the installation of various automated systems.

OBJECTIVES

1. For the Louisiana State Library to serve as the facilitator of the network organizational process by:

   a) developing effective plans for cooperation among all Louisiana libraries through the organization of a Louisiana State Committee for Network Development.

   b) developing a plan of action for the creation of a simple system in Louisiana to form an effective and efficient resource sharing network.

   c) continuing to support the interlibrary loan and referral services and planning for their improvement.

ACTIVITIES

1. The State Library will support the work of the Louisiana Laser Database System Advisory Committee.

2. The State Library will sponsor statewide meetings for network decision making and continuing education.

3. The State Library will contract with recognized automation consultants to address network activities at library administrators meetings and workshops.

4. The State Library will negotiate with libraries which own shared or stand-alone automated systems for access to their computer system by other libraries in the state. This will involve reaching agreement on policy and use issues as well as how to finance the necessary hardware, software and telecommunication technology.

5. The State Library will continue the publication of the Louisiana Numerical Register and Catfiche. We will fund the operating costs of both projects until such time as other technologies are more feasible or more cost effective

6. The State Library will continue the implementation of the laser disk cataloging and interlibrary loan system to achieve

a state network for resource sharing which will include all public and as many academic, school and special libraries as will and can participate.

EVALUATION Evaluation will be based upon:

1. the successful formation of the Louisiana State Library Committee on Network Development;

2. the ability of the Network Development Committee to plan and make decisions leading to implementation of a statewide library network;

3. the continued growth of interlibrary resource sharing.

GOAL XIV — TO STRENGTHEN THE STATEWIDE LIBRARY SYSTEM BY ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCE SHARING NETWORKS.

STATUS/NEEDS — There exist among Louisiana's public (64), academic (35), special (100) and public school libraries, both formal and informal cooperative networks of local, regional, state and multi-state scope. These include three in-state medical consortiums plus the Louisiana Component of TALON (South Central Regional Medical Library Program), one academic interlibrary network, one statewide public school library network, LaGIN - the Louisiana Government Information Network of state agency libraries and information centers, and two regional networks serving public, academic and special libraries.

During the 1970's the State Library sought to establish a state network consisting of seven regional library systems. Four of the seven were established by 1974: Trail Blazer, Bayouland, SEALLING, and Green Gold. The fifth and last system, Heartland, was established in 1979. All were begun as pilot projects funded primarily through federal monies administered by the State Library. Increased work loads and inflationary costs required the addition of local funds to the system by 1976. By 1979 it became obvious that, without additional funds from either state or federal sources, the establishment of the remaining three systems and the maintenance of all seven would be extremely difficult. Efforts to secure state grants for system development and maintenance were rebuffed. The lack of federal funds in recent budgets for library programs halted the development and completion of the seven system networks.

In August 1981 the State Librarian met with public librarians to examine alternatives to the regional systems approach for statewide resource sharing. From this meeting evolved the three pronged resource sharing program in effect today.

1. The State Library continues to distribute state aid to supplement local library book budgets. State law has been interpreted to permit the expenditure of local library funds for system participation. The monies permitted through this interpretation (along with the start up and support of federal funds) have enabled the Bayouland and Trail Blazer systems to continue their effort with local monies. Two systems have ceased operation and one has reduced its services.

2. The State Library serves as the major supplier of inter-library loan materials and switching center for inter-library loan requests.

3. The State Library has taken responsibility for developing and updating a statewide data base of library book holdings.

OBJECTIVES

1. Achieve resource sharing in Louisiana through:

   a. Encouraging the development and linking of bibliographic data bases and access tools.

   b. Providing interlibrary loan services.

   c. Creation of mechanisms for cooperative collection development.

2. Provide mechanisms for referral of information requests among the state's libraries.

3. Coordinate and promote Louisiana library network activities with local, regional, state and national information networks.

ACTIVITIES

1. Encourage communication and cooperation between the state's formal and informal library networks.

2. Seek increased state aid to enhance resources available for sharing.

3. Conduct pilot programs to evaluate the use of new resource sharing technologies, including electronic mail, telefacsimile document delivery, and enhanced telecommunication.

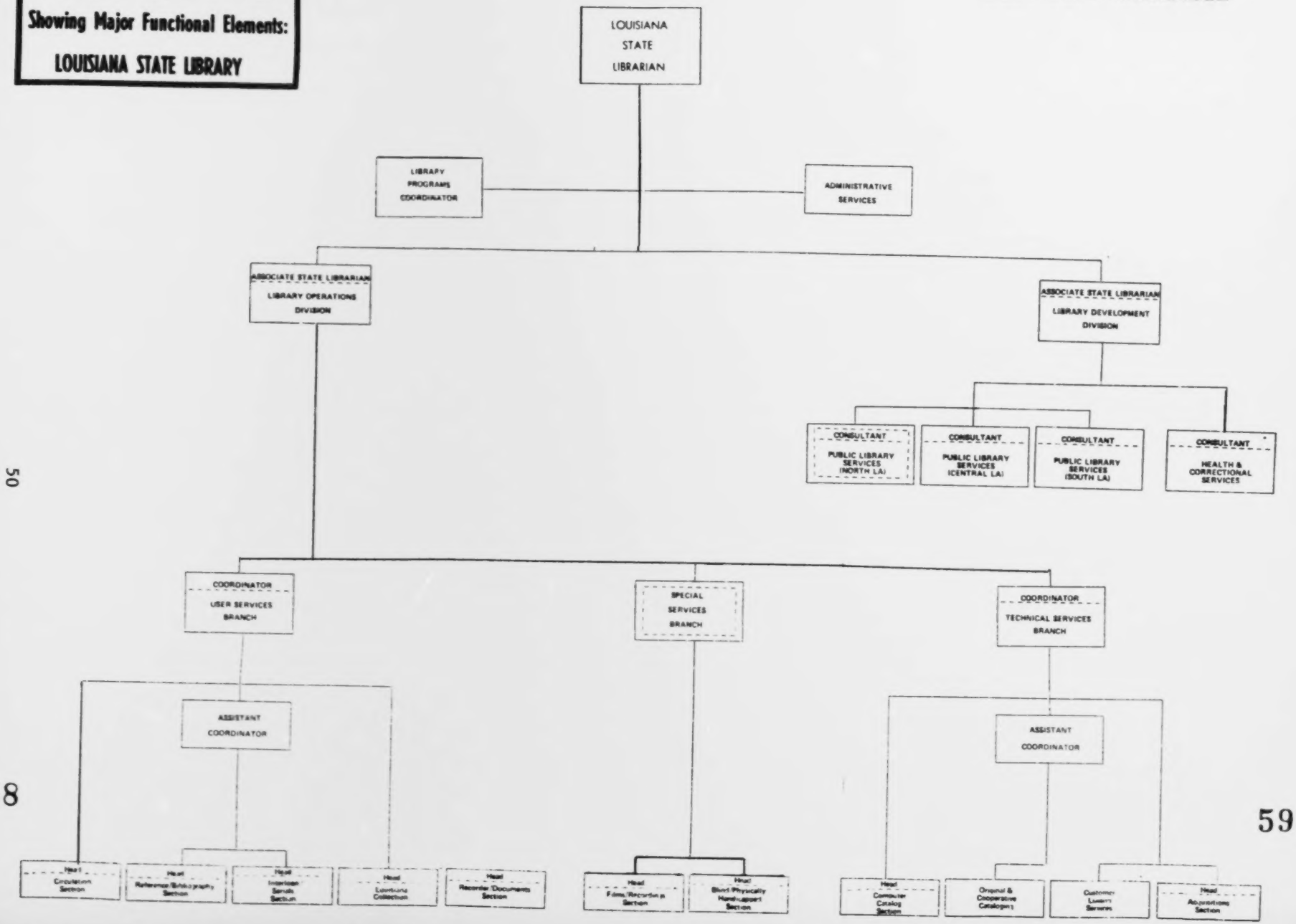
4. Begin revisions to and updating of the LLA Interlibrary Loan Code and Manual (protocol for resource sharing).

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based upon the extent of increase in resource sharing and the extent of networking activity.

Managerial Organization Chart
Showing Major Functional Elements:
LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

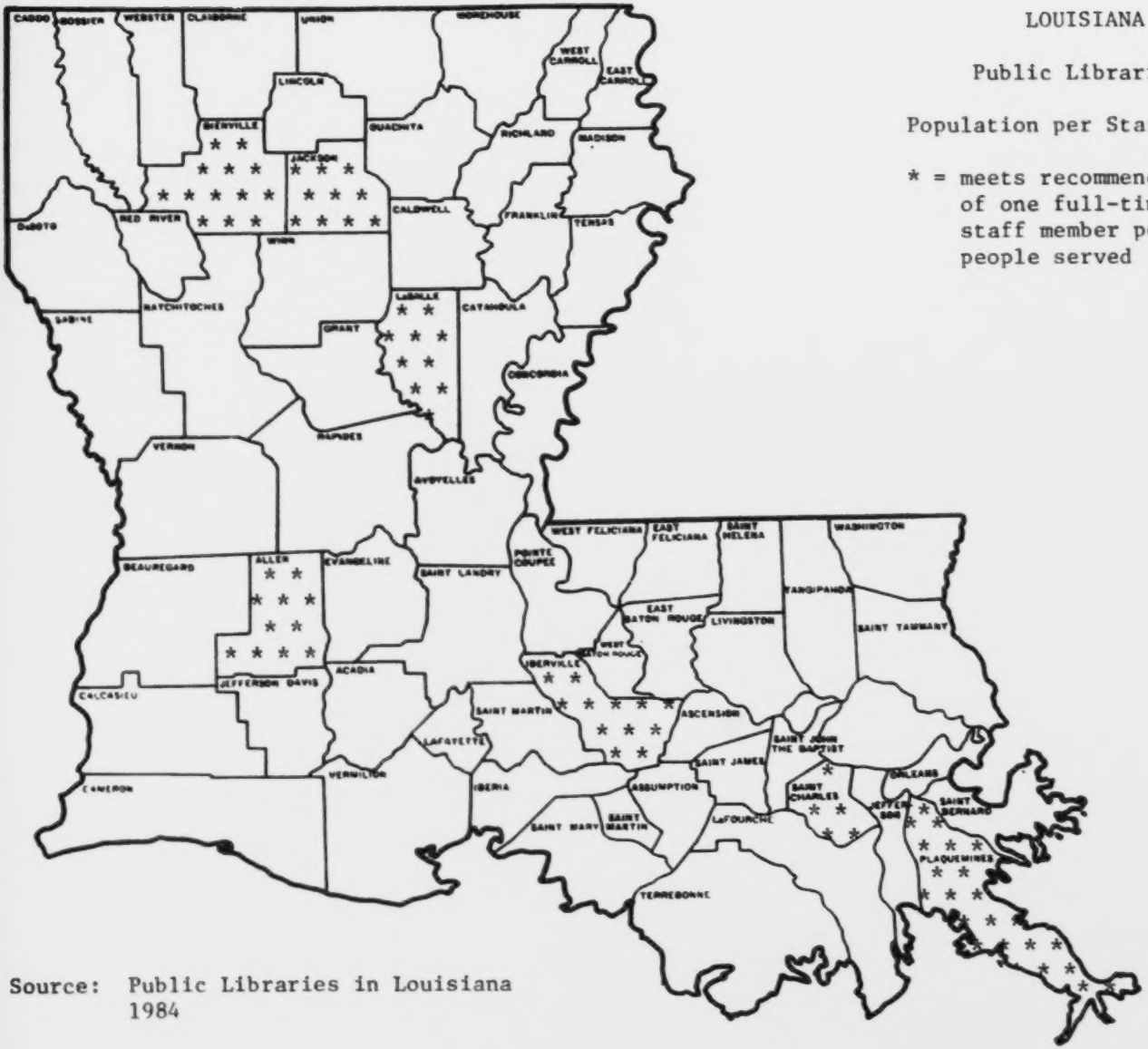


LOUISIANA

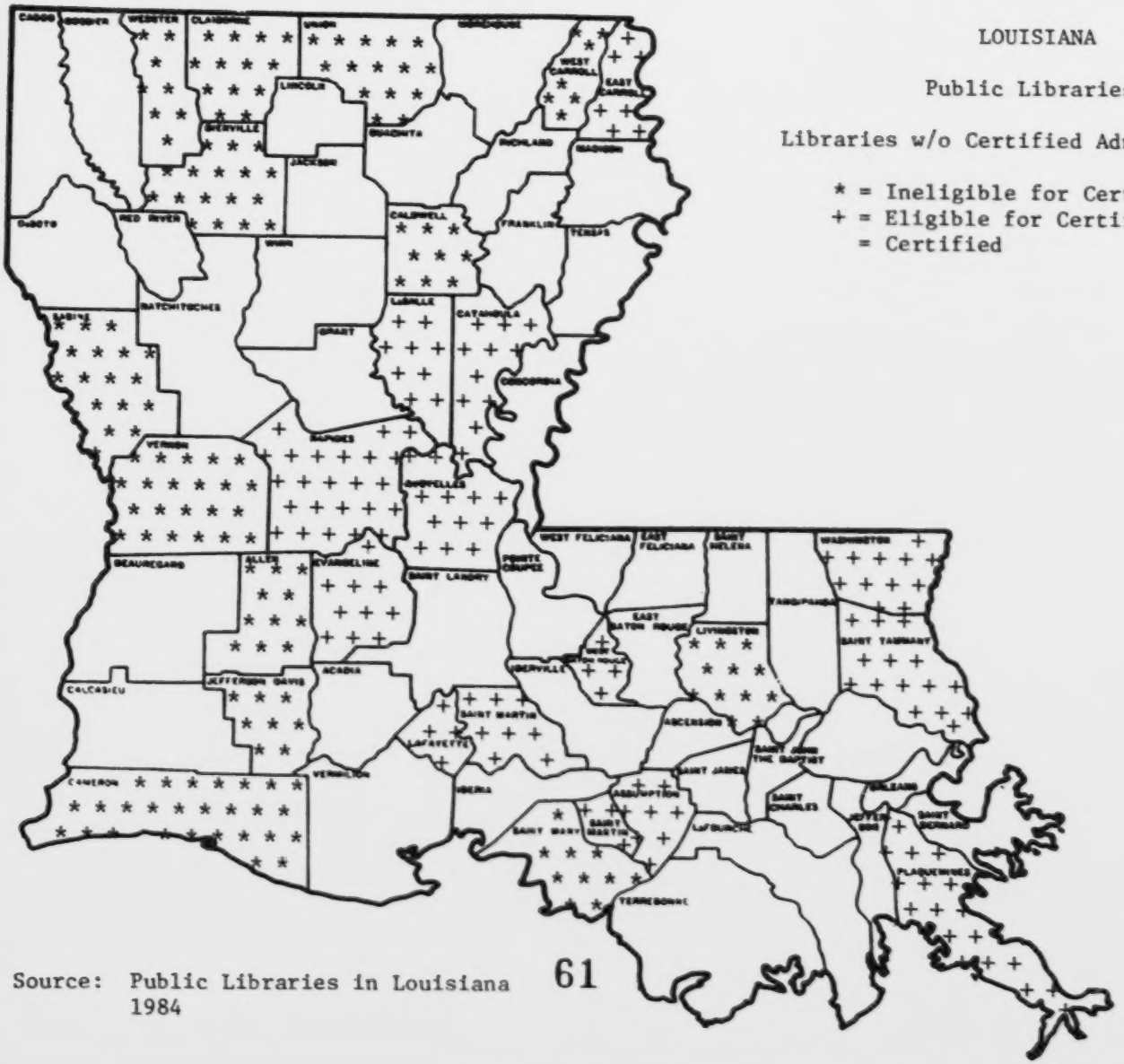
Public Libraries

Population per Staff Member

* = meets recommended standard of one full-time equivalent staff member per each 2,000 people served



Source: Public Libraries in Louisiana 1984



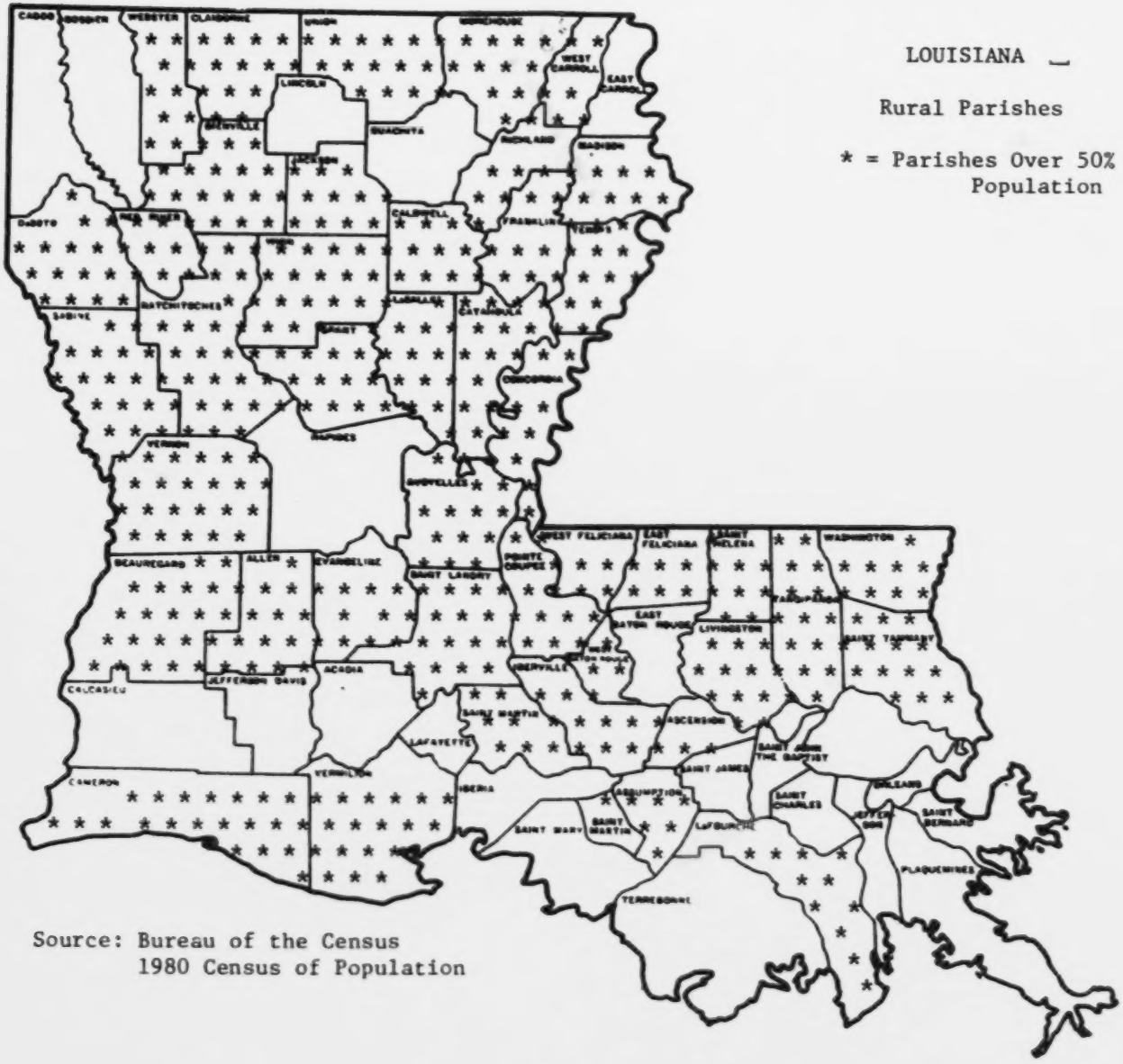
LOUISIANA

Public Libraries

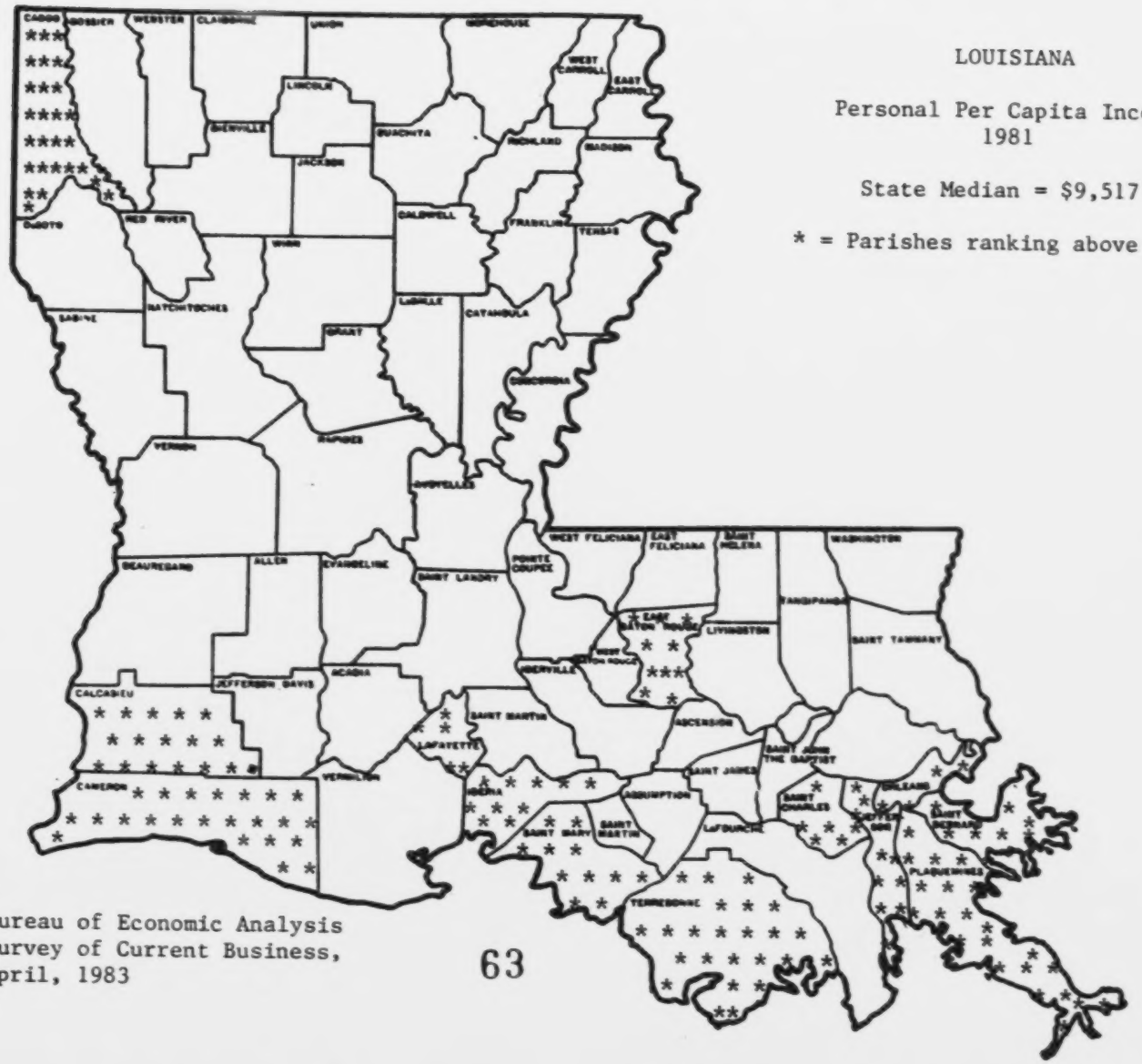
Libraries w/o Certified Administrators

* = Ineligible for Certification
\+ = Eligible for Certification
= Certified

Source: Public Libraries in Louisiana 1984



Source: Bureau of the Census
1980 Census of Population



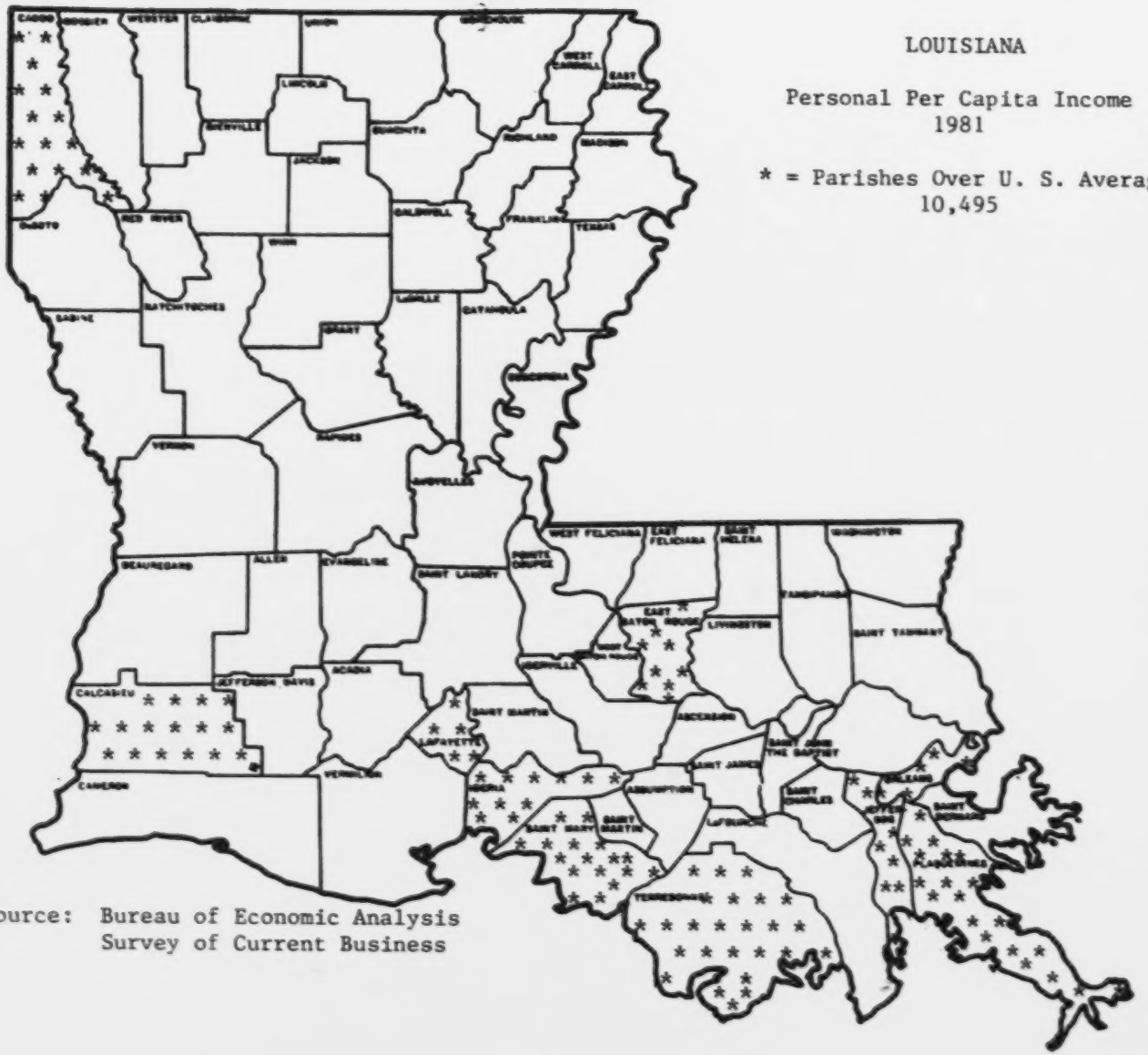
LOUISIANA

Personal Per Capita Income
1981

State Median = $9,517

* = Parishes ranking above median

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Survey of Current Business,
April, 1983

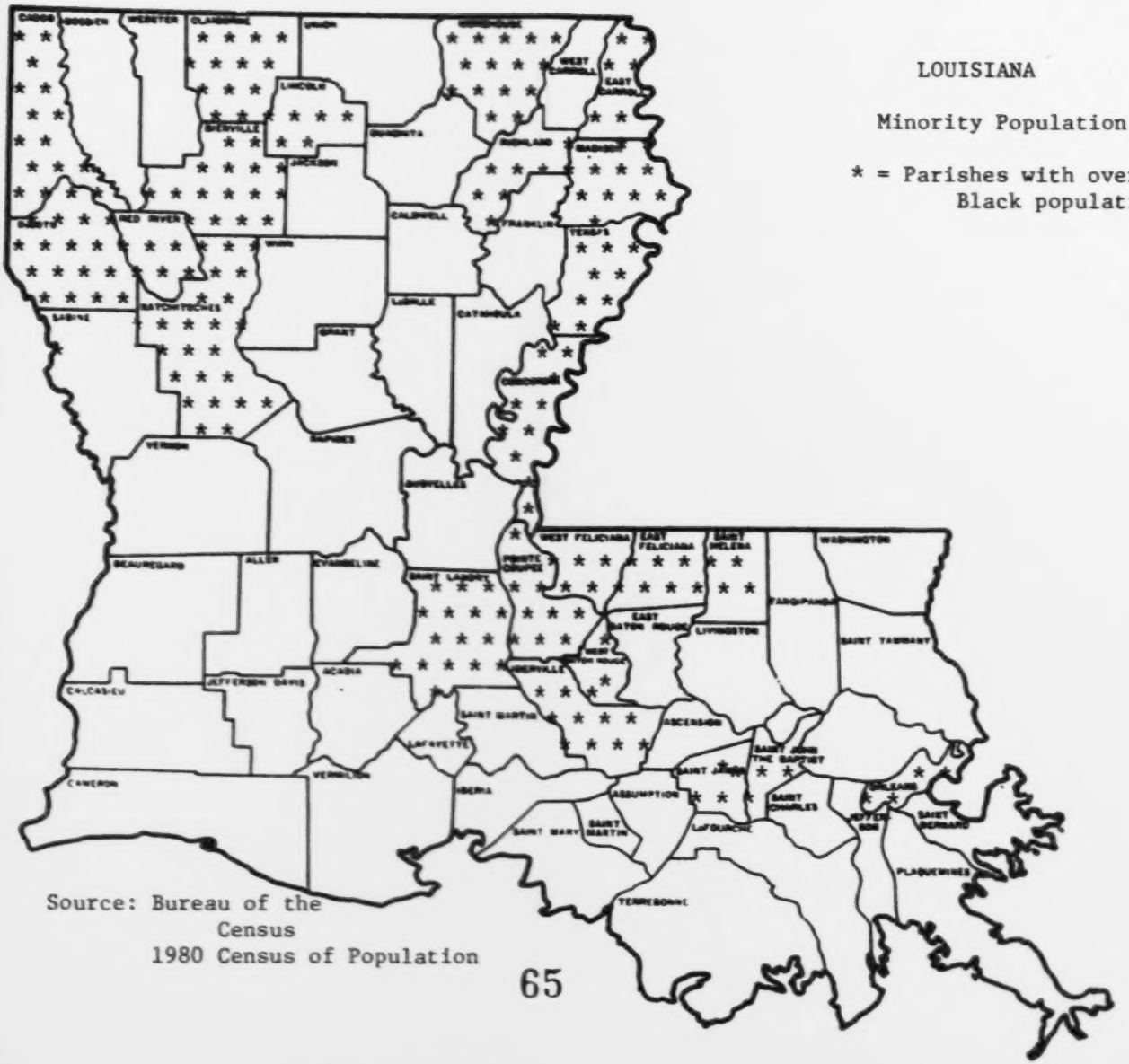


LOUISIANA

Personal Per Capita Income
1981

* = Parishes Over U. S. Average
10,495

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Survey of Current Business



LOUISIANA

Minority Population

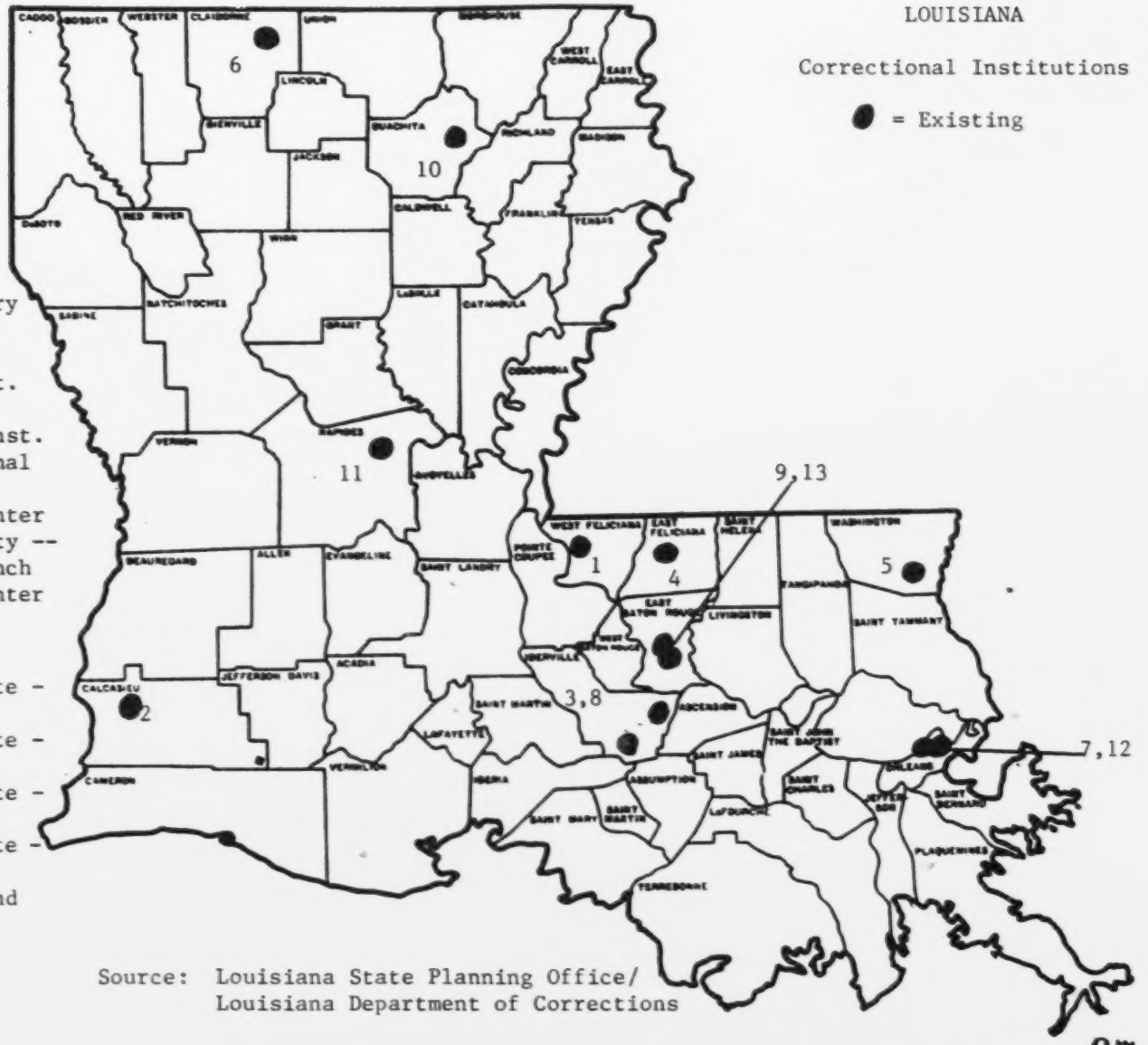
* = Parishes with over 35% Black population

Source: Bureau of the Census
1980 Census of Population

LOUISIANA

Correctional Institutions

● = Existing



Adult

1. La. State Penitentiary
2. La. Correctional and Industrial School
3. La. Correctional Inst. for Women
4. Dixon Correctional Inst.
5. Washington Correctional Institute
6. Wade Correctional Center
7. Work Training Facility -- South, Jackson Branch
8. Hunt Correctional Center

Juvenile

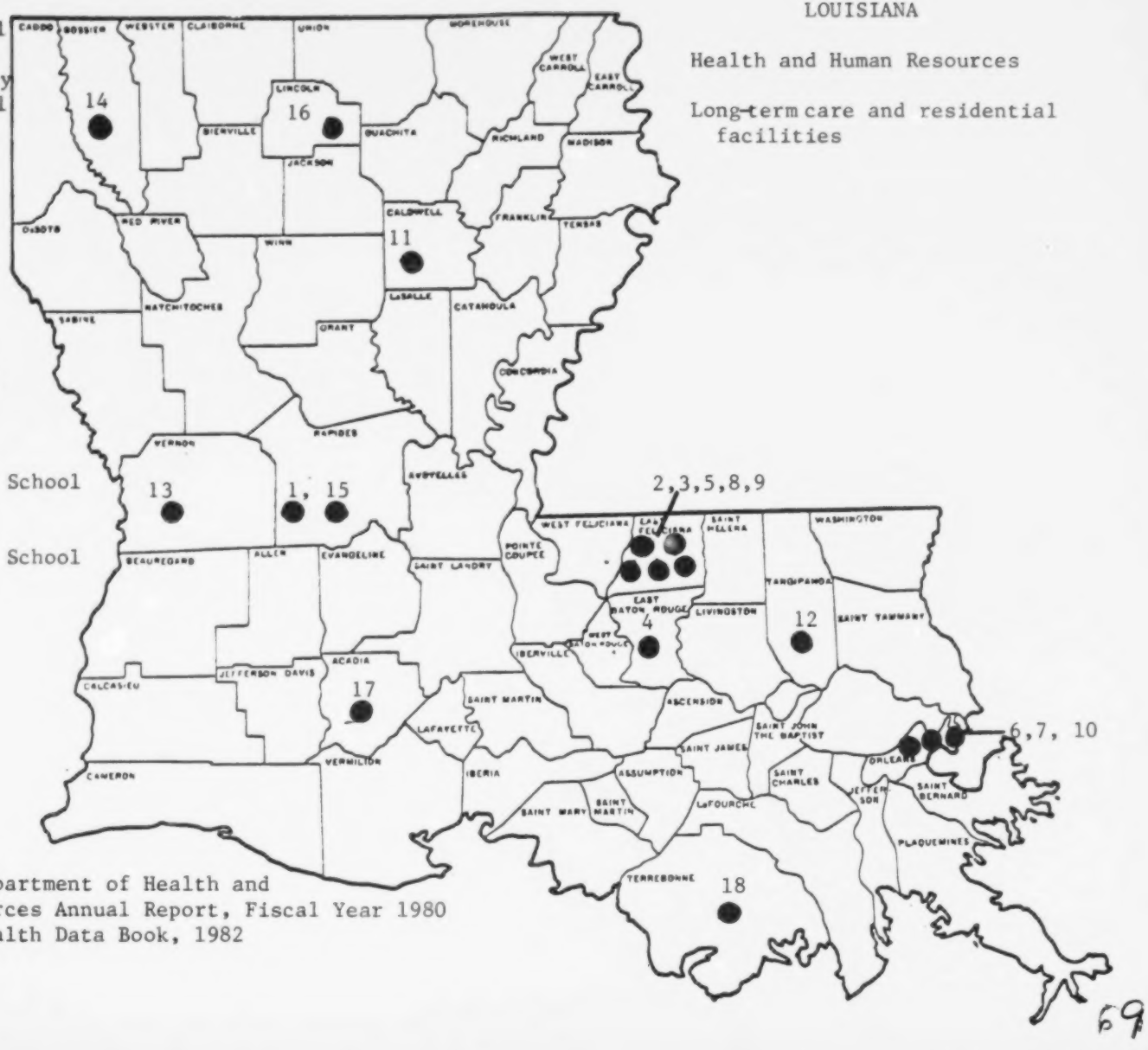
9. La. Training Institute - Baton Rouge
10. La. Training Institute - Monroe
11. La. Training Institute - Ball
12. La. Training Institute - Bridge City
13. Juvenile Reception and Diagnostic Center

Source: Louisiana State Planning Office/
Louisiana Department of Corrections

1. Central La. State Hospital
2. East La. State Hospital
3. Feliciana Forensic Facility
4. Greenwell Springs Hospital
5. Jackson Special Hospital
6. New Orleans Adolescent/ Children's Hospital
7. New Orleans Home and Rehabilitation Center
8. Villa Feliciana Geriatric Hospital
9. War Veterans Home

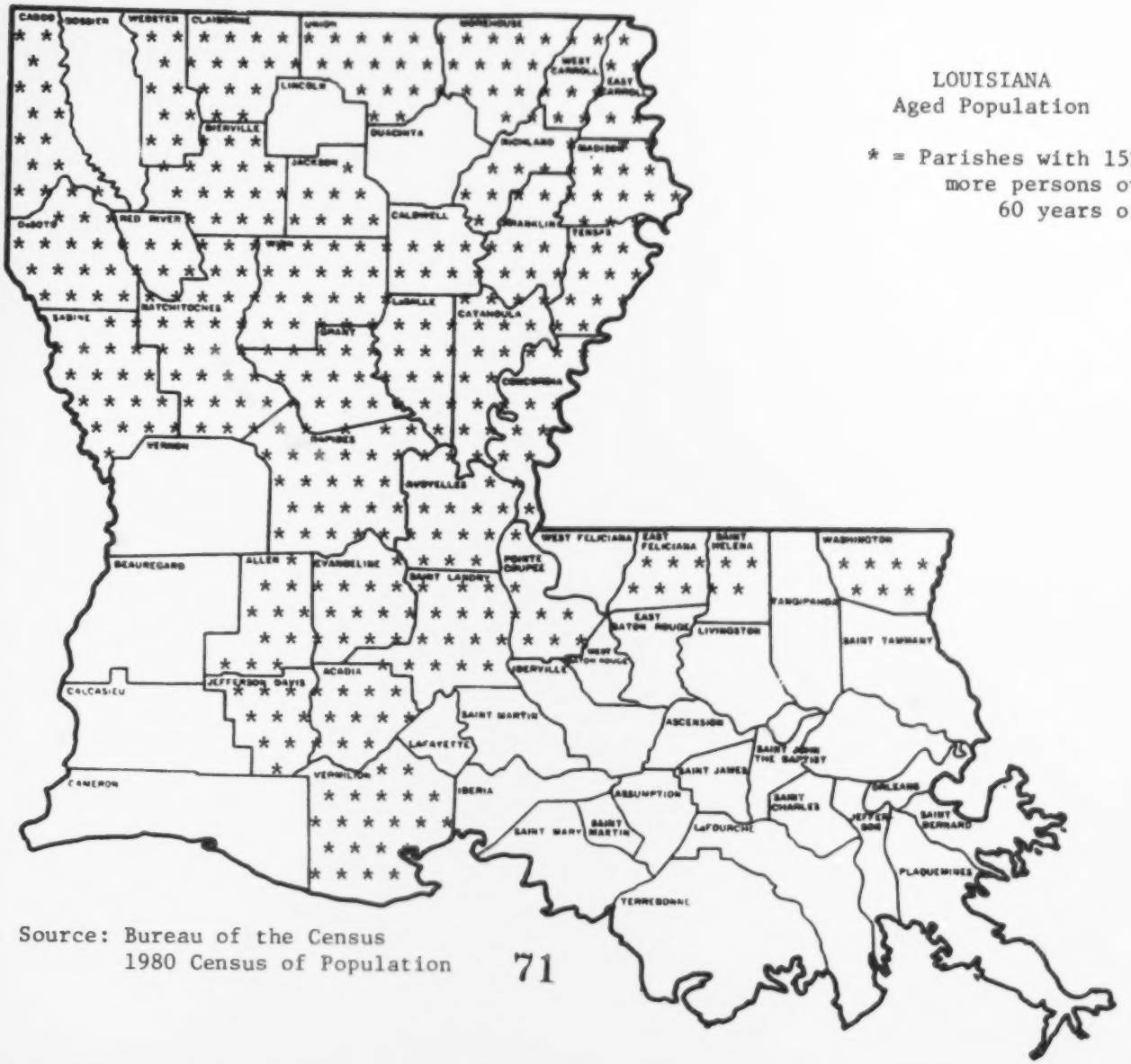
STATE SCHOOLS

10. Belle Chasse State School
11. Columbia State School
12. Hammond State School
13. Leesville State School
14. Northwest Louisiana State School
15. Pinecrest State School
16. Ruston State School
17. Southwest Louisiana State School
18. Thibodaux State School



SOURCES: Louisiana Department of Health and Human Resources Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1980
Louisiana Health Data Book, 1982

Source: 1980 Census



LOUISIANA
Aged Population

* = Parishes with 15% or more persons over 60 years of age

Source: Bureau of the Census
1980 Census of Population

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES

Executive Secretary: Mr. Thomas F. Jaques, State Librarian

COUNCIL

Dr. Erma Waddy Hines, Chairman
Chairman of the Louisiana State Library
Board of Commissioners
536 Kenilworth Parkway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Mrs. Betty B. Jackson, Parish Librarian
Franklin Parish Library
209 Main Street
Winnsboro, Louisiana 71295
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Representing Library Services to:
Processing Center Members

Mr. Steven L. Rogge, Parish Librarian
Rapides Parish Library
411 Washington Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Representing Library Services to:
Public Libraries

Mrs. Georgia Brown, Librarian
Southern University Library
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813

Representing Library Services to:
Disadvantaged

Mr. R. Brantley Cagle, Chairman
LLA Documents Committee
Lether E. Frazar Memorial Library
McNeese State University
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70609
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Representing Library Services to:
State Documents
Handicapped

Dr. Jackson Galloway, Physician
2049 Thornton Court
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Representing Library Services to:
Users

Dr. Larry D. Larason, Director
Northeast Louisiana University
Sandel Library
700 University Avenue
Monore, Louisiana 71209
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Representing Library Services to:
Louisiana Numerical Register Committee

L.S.C.A. State Advisory Council on Libraries

Dr. Kathleen Heim, Dean LSU Graduate School of Library and Information Science Coates Hall, Room 267 Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803 (Term expires September 30, 1987)	Representing Library Services to: Library Education
Mrs. Sue Hill, Librarian St. Amant Elementary School 6780 Nellie Avenue Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805 (Term expires September 30, 1987)	Representing Library Services to: School Libraries
Mrs. Sharon Hogan, Director Troy H. Middleton Library Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803 (Term expires September 30, 1987)	Representing Library Services to: Academic Libraries
Dr. Clifton Johnson, Director Amistad Research Center The Mint on Esplanade 400 Esplanade Avenue New Orleans, Louisiana 70116 (Term expires September 30, 1987)	Representing Library Services to: Special Libraries
Mr. Vernon Daigle 1919 North Amelia Avenue Gonzales, Louisiana 70737 (Term expires September 30, 1987)	Representing Library Services to: Blind and Physically Handicapped
Mr. Turner Bowen Staff Development Specialist Forest Glen Library Central Louisiana State Hospital Post Office Box 31 Pineville, Louisiana 71360 (Term expires September 30, 1987)	Representing Library Services to: Institutional Libraries
Mrs. W. Shelby McKenzie, Trustee East Baton Rouge Parish 5543 Sandlewood Drive Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806 (Term expires September 30, 1987)	Representing Library Services to: Trustees Users
Mr. Louis Covington, Librarian Bossier Parish Library Bossier City Branch Library 718 Benton Road Bossier City, Louisiana 71111 (Term expires September 30, 1987)	Representing Library Services to: Public Libraries

L.S.C.A. State Advisory Council on Libraries

Mrs. Ollie H. Burns, Trustee
Ouachita Parish Public Library
2025 Adams Street
Monroe, Louisiana 71201
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Representing Library Services to:
Disadvantaged

Mr. Donald L. Saporito, Director
University of Southwestern Universtiy
Dupre Library
(302 E. St. Mary Boulevard)
USL Box 40199
Lafayette, Louisiana 70504
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Representing Library Services to:
Academic Libraries

Mr. Richard H. Reid, Librarian
McNeese State University
Lether E. Frazar Memorial Library
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70609
(Term expires September 30, 1987)

Representing Library Services to:
Academic Libraries

CRITERIA, PRIORITIES, PROCEDURES, AND POLICIES
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

I. Periodic Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Programs and Projects supported under the Act:

A. Continuing programs will be evaluated annually except as noted and results incorporated into the Long Range Program and Annual Program as necessary.

B. Time-specific projects will be evaluated at appropriate points throughout the duration of the project(s) and results incorporated into the Long Range Program and Annual Program as necessary.

II. Appropriate Dissemination of the Results of Such Evaluation and Other Information Pertaining to Programs and Project:

A. Results of evaluation presented in Library Services and Construction Act Annual Reports will be disseminated to and reviewed by the LSCA Advisory Council; a lending copy will be available upon request to other interested parties.

B. Evaluation reports submitted by subgrantees will be available for loan upon request.

C. Notice of availability of evaluation results will be published in Library Communique' and/or the Louisiana Library Association LLA Bulletin.

III. Effective Coordination of Programs and Projects supported under the Act with Library programs and projects operated by institutions of higher education or local elementary and secondary schools and other public or private library programs:

A. The LSCA Advisory Council representative of public, school, academic and special libraries shall be responsible for advising the State Library of programs and projects so as to assure coordination of these among all libraries throughout the state.

B. Projects of public library service in state-supported health and correctional institutions shall be coordinated with programs of school or academic library services in these institutions.

C. Copies of Long-Range Programs and Annual Programs shall be exchanged with those agencies or libraries which have responsibility for administering HEA II-A and ESEA IV-B programs.

IV. Criteria for Allocating Funds under Title I of the Act:

A. Funds may be allocated for any project or activity for which there is an identified library need in the Long-Range Program consistent with the appropriate standards for determining adequacy of public library service in the Basic State Plan.

B. High priority will be given allocation of funds for program and projects which serve those areas identified in the Basic State Plan as having heavy concentrations of persons with limited English ability or low income families.

C. Funds will be allocated after receipt of advice from the LSCA Advisory Council and plans will be implemented as described in the Annual Program which has been accepted by the U.S. Office of Education.

D. Funds will be allocated for programs and projects for (a) state institutionalized and (b) the physically handicapped such that the total of state, local, and federal funds for each will not be less than the amount expended during the second preceding fiscal year.

E. Funds will not be allocated for the continuing support of a program or project unless results of evaluation indicate such funding is leading toward achieving the standards adopted for determining adequacy of public library services.

V. Approval of Applications for the Construction of Public Library Facilities Under Title II.

A. The program will be implemented in compliance with the Library Services and Construction Act (Public Law 98-480) and its regulations (Part 770 of Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations), and in accordance with the regulations and policies of the State Library, as set forth in the "Louisiana State Library Construction Project Application (Revised)".

B. As there are no state funds available for the construction of public libraries, local funds must be used for matching. The parish, municipal, or the parish-municipal governing authority must provide 50% or more of the cost from local funds, the specific formula to be determined annually when the amount of the federal appropriation is known.

C. "Public Library Construction" is defined as the construction of new public library buildings, the expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings to be used as public libraries, and the initial equipment of any such buildings (but not books), including architect's fees and the cost of the acquisition of land.

D. These facilities must serve areas that are without or have inadequate library facilities necessary to develop library services. All such buildings must be used for library service and must be designed for growth according to approved library standards.

E. The request for funds must be made by the Library Board of Control and the parish, municipal, or parish-municipal governing authority responsible for all projects. A statement of pertinent data that substantiates the need for the requested library facility must accompany the application.

F. The facility should meet guidelines as set forth in Goals, Guidelines and Gauges for Public Library Service in Louisiana, 1975.

G. The public library must be a part of a parish library system except where there is evidence of cooperative arrangement between the municipal library and the parish library system operating under the laws governing Parish and Municipal Libraries (Louisiana Revised Statutes 25:211) or the Local Services Act (Louisiana Revised Statutes 33:1324).

H. The public library must be a member of the library system if one is in operation in its geographically designated system area; or the public library must be a participant in any state or federally-funded cooperative project in progress in its geographically designated system area.

I. The State Library will provide a public library consultant to confer with the librarian, members of the Board of Control, and architect in the planning and construction of public library buildings.

J. The State Library will apply the following priorities in making grants:

1. Building for library serving as center for library system or officially designated system area.

2. Building for library in rural or urban parishes with high concentration of low income families.

3. Establishment and documentation of need as required in the project construction applications, especially the responses to the questions 7-A through 7-K.

4. Assurance that the following criteria for eligibility have been met:

a) That the library is a part of a parish or regional library system or that the system or that the applicant has a cooperative agreement with a parish or regional library system.

b) That the building must permit expansion adequate for a service growth according to approved public library standards established by the Louisiana Library Association, entitled, Goals, Guidelines and Gauges for Public Library Services in Louisiana.

c) That the Library will comply with all applicable State and Federal guidelines and assurances required for LSCA Title II.

d) That the facility will be open a minimum of 40 hours per week and all services will be available to all persons without discrimination.

e) That the title of the site is held by the governing authority of the parish, the municipal corporation, or the parish municipality prior to the awarding of the construction contract.

f) That the local matching funds are public funds for library construction and are on deposit with the parish, the municipal corporation, or the parish municipality. If funds are not available prior to the submission of the application, that they are available prior to the signing of an agreement between the State Librarian and the governing authority.

g) That a written building program statement be submitted with the application.

h) LSCA funds may comprise up to 50% of the total cost of the project with a maximum amount of $300,000.00 granted to a library.

K. All requirements being met and conditions on which priorities are established being equal, the State Library will make grants in the order that applications are approved and local funds are available.

L. In the case where an application for construction funds under Title II is denied, the person submitting the project application will be given an opportunity for a fair hearing before the State Library Administrative Staff.

VI. Approval of Applications for Interlibrary Cooperation under Title III of the Act:

A. Applications must propose the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of two or more types of libraries for providing supplementary services for the clientele of each.

B. Notification of application opportunities and deadlines will be made through appropriate means to libraries statewide. Unsuccessful applicants will be notified in writing.

C. All applications will be reviewed by the LSCA Advisory Council whose advice will be considered during the approval process.

D. All applications shall include appropriate measurable objectives and plans for evaluating the achievement of these objectives.

E. Priorities will be assigned in relation to 1) the degree to which applications meet the above criteria, 2) the funds available, and 3) the resources and personnel at the state agency available to provide the necessary leadership and guidance.

VII. Priorities of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Funds shall be expended to assist the State of Louisiana extend and improve library services to:

A. Areas without service or areas with inadequate service;

B. Low-income persons in urban and rural areas;

C. Persons of limited English-speaking ability;

D. Residents of State Institutions;

E. Physically Handicapped persons;

F. Strengthen metropolitan libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers;

G. Improve and strengthen the State Library administrative agency;

H. Promote interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries;

I. Provide library service for older persons;

J. Strengthen major urban resource libraries;

K. Provide for community information and referral center;

L. Assist in providing Literacy Programs for adults and school dropouts.

VIII. Policies and Procedures for Allocating Funds for Major Urban Resource Libraries and under Title I of the Act.

A. Funds will be allocated only to those public libraries which serve a city identified by the U.S. Commissioner of Education as having a population of 100,000 or more as taken from the most recent population data available from the U.S. Census.

B. Funds will be allocated after receipt of advice from the LSCA Advisory Council, by Annual Program acceptance from the U.S. Office of Education and after a formal agreement has been reached between the major urban resource library and the State Library.

C. Funds will be allocated for planning purposes in order to meet the "value of collection" criteria and the library service demands of individual users and libraries in a defined geographic region, and for programs and projects in an existing identified region headquartered in a major urban resource library currently trying to meet the "value of collection" criteria and service demands of users and libraries of a defined geographic area.

D. Funds will be allocated to major urban resource libraries which provide service free to all users directly and/or by interlibrary cooperation and which agree to use the funds to improve materials and services in an effort to achieve established standards.

F. Funds will <u>not</u> be allocated to major urban resource libraries if there is evidence after evaluation:

1. That the service demands of individuals and libraries in the region are not being met,

2. that the library is not providing the services for which it is being assisted, or

3. that other services or technologies are available which eliminate the demand for services from individuals and libraries in the region.